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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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November 27, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 68 2 p.m. 70
Humidity 53 51

November 27, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 70 2 p.m. 73
Humidity 85 51

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 30.03.

7814 日三十月十

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1917.

二拜禮 號七廿月一十亥港香

SINGLE COPY 30 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

ITALY'S FINE RESISTANCE.

Enemy Withdraws Three Divisions.

London, November 26.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome, telegraphing on November 26, dealing with the fortnight's hard fighting on the Piave Line, says that half a dozen enemy attacks on a ten-mile front on the Monte Fenera, Monte Portico and San Martino line have been repulsed. The enemy has been obliged to withdraw three divisions because they were literally nearly destroyed. The slopes are strewn with the corpses of Prussian Guards and Austrian Jagers. The prisoners acknowledge that the Italian resistance is beyond belief and say they can only hope to break it with the assistance of heavy artillery, whose arrival is daily expected.

A German Claim.

London, November 26.

A German wireless official message states:—We achieved local mountain successes against the Italians.

Italians Take 200 Prisoners.

London, November 26.

An Italian official message states:—Enemy masses yesterday re-attacked between the Brenta and the Piave. On the left wing, an attack on Monte Portico was promptly crushed. Our counter-attack replied to every fresh enemy attempt, while the Alpini annihilated their assailants at Tasson. The enemy's pressure was strongest at the centre, but it was definitely repulsed. We took 200 prisoners. We repulsed an enemy attack on our right from Montefenera, taking prisoners.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

General Dukhonin Refuses to Hand Over Command.

London, November 26.

Interesting developments are expected on the Russian front. General Dukhonin has fully refused to hand over the supreme command to General Krilenko, declaring that he would arrest him if he arrived at Headquarters. Nevertheless, General Krilenko has left Petrograd therefor. Considerable mystery overhangs the whereabouts of General Kaledin's Cossacks.

Gold Holdings Removed.

London, November 26.

According to the Times, it is believed in London that the Bank of Russia's gold holdings have been safely removed from Petrograd and are not likely to fall into the clutches of the Bolsheviks.

Hungry Soldiers Invade Populous Areas.

London, November 26.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says:—The Commanders at the front continue to send very ominous despatches concerning the exhaustion of supplies, which are arousing apprehensions. Herds of hungry soldiers are invading the centres of population. News telegrams from abroad are suppressed.

More Fighting.

London, November 26.

A Russian wireless official message states:—There are fusillades on the northern, western, south-western and Rumanian fronts. Fraternisations were observed south of Norotch Lake. We repulsed strong Turks on the sea-coast in the region of the Caucasus.

MORE MEN FOR THE NAVY.

London, November 26.

A supplementary Navy Estimate provides for an additional 50,000 men, making the total personnel of the Navy 450,000.

PRESIDENT OF AIR COUNCIL.

London, November 27.

It is officially announced that Lord Rothermere has been appointed President of the Air Council.

DEATH OF SIR STARR JAMESON.

London, November 26.

The death is announced of Sir Lester Starr Jameson, O.B. [Deceased was President of the British South African Company, and was between 1904 and 1908 Premier of Cape Colony. His name will be remembered in connection with the famous Jameson Raid, after which he surrendered to the Boers, and was tried in England. He was sentenced to 10 months' imprisonment in May, 1896, but was released in December, owing to ill-health.]

THE PALESTINE CAMPAIGN.

London, November 27.

A Palestine official message states that General Allenby's advanced patrols have been pressed back to the southern bank of the Nahrana. Mounted troops captured Bittir Station and Ainkarin, three and a half miles west of Jerusalem. Strong bodies of Turks are holding the high ground to the west of Jerusalem and are covering the Jerusalem-Shechem road to the north.

FURTHER U.S. WAR DECLARATIONS FAVOURED.

London, November 26.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that Mr. Stone, Chairman of the Senate's Foreign Committee, favours a declaration of war on Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria, with which the United States is really already at war.

THE PRUSSIAN REFORM BILLS.

London, November 26.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that the long-promised Prussian Reform Bills have been published. They establish an equal and direct suffrage, with secret ballot, for the Lower House, but the Upper House remains strongly conservative. It comprises representatives of commerce, industry, handicrafts, universities and churches, but also sixty life members and one hundred and fifty nominees of the Crown. It provides that a quorum of two hundred is essential.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

THE BATTLES IN THE WEST.

Enemy Ceases Attacks on Bourlon Position.

London, November 26.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, states:—The enemy has not repeated the attacks on the Bourlon position since yesterday's failure. The situation is therefore unchanged. There is considerable mutual artillery firing north-east of Ypres and in the Paschendaele sector. There is no infantry action.

Daring Work by Aviators.

London, November 26.

Reuter's correspondent, reporting on the battle of Bourlon Wood, says:—Later in the evening we again advanced and completely restored the situation, inflicting heavy casualties on the Germans as a price for their temporary success. Our troops are reported to be in possession of the streets of Bourlon village, but the possession of this place is relatively of minor importance in view of our occupation of the wood, which is the dominating spot of the entire battle ground. Our capture of a hundred guns, all legitimate artillery, is not merely a collection, but is largely made up of trench mortars which the Germans count in their alleged captures. A great feature of the fighting has been the daring achievements of our aviators. Reconnoitring work has mostly been effected within pistol shot of the enemy. Amid showers of bullets a host of aeroplanes rescued tanks held at bay in the north-east corner of the wood, drenching their assailants with Lewis gun-fire. The aviators dropped a couple of twenty-five pound bombs right in the middle of a marching column. The Germans have nothing left except craters surrounded by heaps of corpses. Other exploits were equally successful. Some aviators returned with their machines and clothes riddled with bullets.

Latest News from New Front.

London, November 26.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, writing on November 26, says:—Since the last heavy German counter-attack last night, which pressed us back from the north-eastern portion of Bourlon village, there has been less infantry activity in the Cambrai battle area. The tactical situation is not appreciably affected by this small enemy recovery, since we still possess the high ground dominating German positions over a wide stretch of front.

Conquered Position Organised.

London, November 26.

A French communique says:—There is artillery activity on the right of the Meuse, in the region north of Hill 344, where we organised a conquered position.

A German Report.

London, November 26.

A German wireless official message states:—Obstinate enemy attacks at Inchy failed. We repulsed minor advances against Bourlon and cleared out the English nests which had remained behind our lines near Bourlon. We took three hundred prisoners. We progressed to the south-west edge of Bourlon wood and west of Fontaine. We repulsed attacks north of Baateux and east of Griocourt. A French attack on a four-kilometre front, between Samogneux and Beaumont, broke down.

The King's Congratulations.

London, November 26.

His Majesty the King has telegraphed to Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig:—"I congratulate you, General Sir Julian Byng and the troops for the successful operations in the neighbourhood of Cambrai. The complete surprise effected by such novel methods of warfare has been received with the utmost satisfaction throughout the Empire, holding out great hopes for the future. It is gratifying that the Tanks, a purely British invention, played an important part."

MORE HEROES.

Award of Twenty New Victoria Crosses.

London, November 26.

The Gazette announces the award of twenty new Victoria Crosses, the recipients including five Australians, one South African and one Canadian. While the stories of heroism are nearly all so remarkable that differentiation is difficult, the following may be taken as among the finest examples:—

Lieut. Col. Lewis Pugh Evans, D.S.O., of the Royal Highlanders, for most conspicuous bravery and leadership. Colonel Evans took his battalion in perfect order through a terrific enemy barrage, personally formed up all the units and led them to the assault. While a strong machine-gun emplacement was causing casualties and the troops were working round the flank, Colonel Evans rushed round it himself and, by firing his revolver through the loophole, forced the garrison to capitulate. After capturing the first objective, he was severely wounded in the shoulder, but he refused to be bandaged and re-formed the troops, pointed out all future objectives and again led the troops forward. Badly wounded, he nevertheless continued to command until the second objective was won and, after its consolidation, he collapsed from loss of blood. As there were numerous casualties, he refused assistance and by his efforts ultimately reached the dressing station. His example of cool bravery stimulated in all ranks the highest valour and determination to win.

Sergeant William Francis Burman, Rifle Brigade.—When the advance of his company was held up by enemy machine gun firing at point blank range, he shouted to the men next to him to wait a few minutes. He went forward alone to seemingly certain death. He killed the enemy gunner and carried the gun to the company's objective, where as subsequently used it with great effect. This exceptionally gallant deed assured the progress of the attack. A quarter of an hour later, a battalion on the right being impeded by a party of about forty of the enemy who entailed them, Burman and two others ran forward, got behind the enemy, killing six and capturing two officers and 20 men.

GERMANS SHOUT DOWN CANADIAN PREMIER.

London, November 26.

Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa states that crowds of young Germans shouted down Sir Robert Borden at an election meeting at Kitchener (formerly Berlin) in Ontario.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

THE UNREST IN SPAIN.

Great Meeting of Republicans and Socialists.

London, November 26.

Twelve thousand Republicans and Socialists demonstrated at Madrid and demanded an amnesty for members of the Revolutionary Strike Committee court-martialled in August. Republican leaders, addressing the crowd, congratulated the people on adopting a firm attitude.

AN AMERICAN BOMB INCIDENT.

London, November 26.

A telegram from New York states that a bomb found in a barroom in Milwaukee, where there was a meeting, exploded in a Police Station, killing seven detectives and wounding three others. Sentinels have been ordered to shoot unauthorised persons found within the barred zone around New York docks.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

BATTLE OF BOURLON WOOD.

A Desperate Struggle.

London, November 26.

The battle of Bourlon Wood has exceeded in violence even that of Delville Wood and bids fair to rank as the most desperate battle of the war. Reuter's special correspondent, describing the latest phase of the struggle, says that it is mainly confined to the northern and most eastern sections of the new line, the Germans counter-attacking most vigorously, but with little success. During Saturday they launched at least five assaults against Bourlon Wood and there were numerous indications of their intention to try to retrieve the situation which never materialised, thanks to the vigilance of our gunners. One attack delivered at 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon was the most formidable and met with some measure of success, causing our troops to retire from a portion of the high ground within the wood.

Sir Douglas Haig's Tribute.

London, November 26.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig in an order of the day says: "The capture of the important Bourlon position crowns a most successful operation and opens the way for a further exploitation of the advantages already gained. The manner in which the Third Army adapted themselves to the new conditions was in all respects admirable and the results gained have far-reaching importance. The Tanks for the first time have been afforded an opportunity of working in large numbers and showing their special value under suitable conditions. Without them the complete surprise gained would not have been possible. Their performances have entirely justified the trust placed in them."

Sir Douglas Haig pays a tribute to the splendid services of all arms in the field, especially the co-operation of the cavalry. He warmly congratulates General Sir Julian Byng and his Commanders and staffs on the manner in which they prepared and carried through the operations. He also expresses his obligation to the staffs and services at the General Headquarters on the success with which they met the severe strain imposed by the arrangements of these operations in addition to the sudden movement of troops to Italy. The operations on the Third Army front would in all probability have miscarried if the enemy had gained timely warning of our intentions. The most satisfactory feature to note in connection with these operations is the complete secrecy which was maintained.

Further Severe Fighting.

London, November 26.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports severe fighting to-day westward of Cambrai. The enemy at mid-day strongly attacked in the neighbourhood of Bourlon and pressed us back from portions of the village. Our positions in Bourlon Wood and on the high ground are intact. Fighting in the Hindenburg support line westward of Moeuvres yielded us prisoners. The total since Tuesday is now 9,774, including 182 officers.

French Take 200 Prisoners.

London, November 26.

A French communique states: There has been reciprocal artillery firing north of Chemin-des-Dames and north-west of Rheims. After short artillery preparation we carried out a small operation north of Hill 344 on the right bank of the Meuse, despite the wind and rainstorm, on a 3 1/2 kilometres front between Samogneux and the region south of Auglemont Farm. Our troops brilliantly carried the first and second enemy lines, also deep dugouts on the southern slopes of Bois-des-Caures ravine. Eight hundred prisoners have been counted up to the present.

AMERICAN TELEGRAMS.

The following are from the Manila Daily Bulletin:—

American Troops in Action.

Washington, November 17.—

An official report from American headquarters in France states that a detachment of United States infantry ambushed a large German patrol in "No-man's land," killing and wounding many of the enemy. There were no losses among the American troops.

Washington, November 18.—

Advices received from General Pershing announce that three American soldiers were killed, eleven wounded and eleven are missing as the result of a bombardment of trenches occupied by U.S. troops. The forces subjected to shell-fire were under the command of Lieut. William H. McLaughlin.

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Railroad Men May Force National Crisis.

Washington, November 17.—

A national crisis is foreseen in the demands being made by railroad men for an increase of wages which will total more than a hundred million dollars.

The chiefs of the various railroad brotherhoods will meet President Wilson on Monday to confer with him regarding the situation, and present indications are that a flat increase in wages amounting to as high as 40 per cent. may be asked by the men.

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DONT FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TU-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

Friday, November 30.
"Heather Day" celebrations.
Saturday, December 1.
Italian Concert Bazaar 10 a.m.

Precautions Against Austrians.

Washington, November 17.—

It is announced that steps have been taken which will result in keeping all explosives from the hands of Austrian employes in coal and other mines throughout the country. This move has been decided upon as a precautionary measure in view of evidence tending to show that Austrians in various parts of the country have been active in aiding the cause of Germany.

Neutrals Force Down Price of Mark.

Washington, November 17.—

Advices received by New York banking houses from their branches in Denmark and Switzerland, are to the effect that the German mark, in normal times worth a little over 24 cents (U.S. currency), has depreciated in those countries until it is now quoted as worth only 10 cents.

Third Luckenbach Steamer Torpedoed.

Washington, November 17.—

A dispatch from an Atlantic port states that a third of the Luckenbach steamers operating in the Atlantic trade has been sunk by an enemy submarine.

The Luckenbach Line has suffered heavier than any other American company since the war started, two of its best boats having been sent to the bottom at short intervals early after the breaking out of hostilities.

Sailing Fleet Needed.

Washington, November 18.—

Thomas A. Edison advocates that sailing vessels totalling a million tons be added to the American fleet of steamers now being built for use in the war zone. Admiral Capps of the shipping board is now considering the suggestion.

Freight Bars Certain Articles.

Washington, November 18.—

The War Board has barred from transportation by freight over the railroad lines of the country for the present a list of 500 articles which are not deemed essential for the conduct of the war or for the support of the people of the nation.

General Pershing in the Trenches.

Washington, November 20.—

A dispatch from American headquarters in France states that General Pershing has just returned from a personal visit to the front line trenches held by the American troops and reports that the German bombardments of the American positions are nothing more than the usual bombardments along the entire western front.

The Ecuador Revolt.

Washington, November 20.—

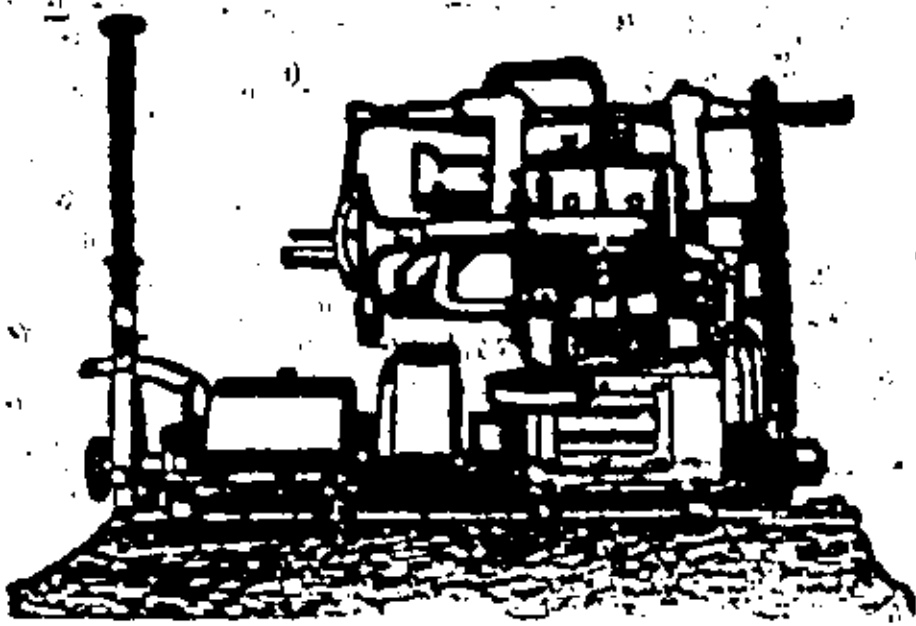
A message from Onayquil brings the information that the revolution in Ecuador is not serious. The activities of the revolutionists, it is stated, are confined to a few unimportant villages in the interior.

Race Riot Charges.

Washington, November 20.—

The Congressional Committee appointed to investigate the race riot charges at East St. Louis is now at work there, and the impeachment of some of the town officials and many indictments are expected to follow in the immediate future.

NOTICES.



THORNYCROFT AND KELVIN MARINE MOTORS.

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Principal features: Small Premium, Liberal Surrender Value,
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and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.
WRITE FOR PAMPHLET AND FULL PARTICULARS TO
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TRIPLEX, DUPLEX, & DIFFERENTIAL
TROLLEYS & TROLLEY TRUCKS.
CRANES &c.

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QUEEN'S BUILDING, CHATER ROAD, HONG KONG.

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CABLE LAID 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.
4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE.

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application.
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will give you certain, prompt relief and
ensure a good night's rest? This is
the only genuine cure for Asthma, discovered
by Mr. NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and
a sufferer for many years, who, after
when necessary, effect a radical cure of
this terrible incurable malady.
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Guests Steamers.
P. O. PEUSTER, Manager.

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J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

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The above Hotel was opened on August 1st, 1914, under new Proprietorship and Management.
The Hotel now offers, for Residents and Tourists, excellent accommodation. Large dining room
facing the Sea. It has been entirely renovated throughout and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date
in every respect. Large and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements, Hot and Cold Baths,
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EXCELLENT CUISINE.

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NOTICES.

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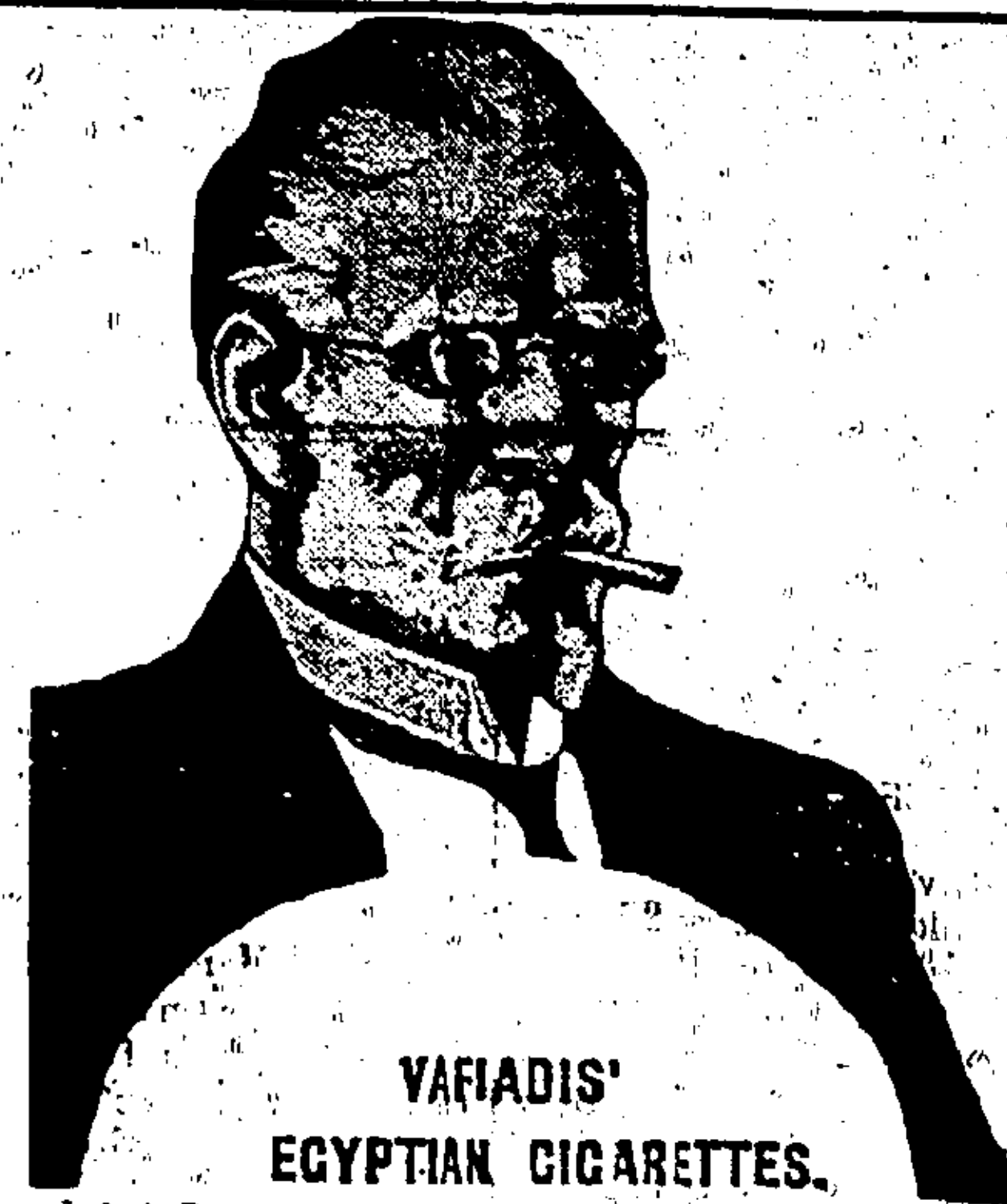
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PROMPT SERVICE.

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NOTICES.



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Crown Prince " " " " " "	4.65
" " " " " "	2.35
" " " " " "	2.35
Extra Fine (Grand Format) 50	5.00
Nectar " " " " " "	2.35
Yildiz " " " " " "	1.10
Club Size " " " " " "	1.40
Non Plus Ultra 100	3.60
" " " " " "	1.85
Superfine " " " " " "	2.75
" " " " " "	2.40
" " " " " "	1.20

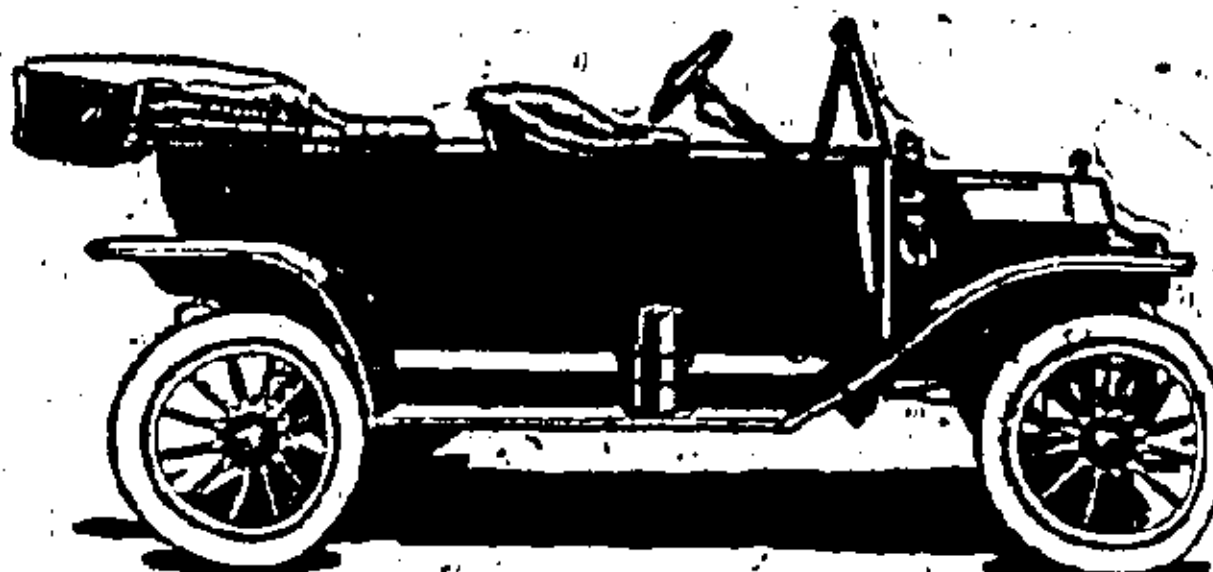
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CENTRAL.

GENERAL NEWS.

The South China Trouble.
In spite of the denial made by
Sir John Jordan a few days ago
that he had instructed Mr.
Jamieson, the British Consul-
General at Canton, to proceed to
Peking to mediate between the
Government and the South, the
Japanese News Agency (says the
Peking Daily News of November
19) yesterday again circulated the
report that Mr. Jamieson is com-
ing to the Capital at the instance
of the British Minister. It in-
sists that Sir John is acting in
accordance with an arrangement
arrived at with a certain party.

Ex-Czar's Pastime.
According to a Petrograd
despatch, Nicholas Romanoff,
the deposed Russian Emperor,
passes a great deal of his time in
playing whist, of which he is
very fond. In pre-war times
whist was one of the most
popular Court diversions in
Russia, and the Emperor had a
special de luxe card which was
made for his exclusive use.
Over 1,200 packs of these
imperial cards were used every
year, and they cost the Russian
Government about \$7 a pack,
being made of the finest linen
rags, with a watermark of the
imperial crown and eagle.

Old Japanese Resident's Death.
The Nagasaki Press reports the
passing of another old Japan re-
sident. In 1884 the Mitsui Bishi
Company took over the Govern-
ment shipbuilding yard at Naga-
saki and established the Dock-
yard and Engine Works, and Mr.
George Mansbridge was among the
foreigners who came from Yoko-
hama to act as instructors and
foremen. He was foreman drier
and rigger, but as he held a mas-
ter mariner's certificate, having
followed the sea before settling in
Japan, he navigated vessels on
trial trips up to two or three
years before his retirement in
1912. For services rendered to
the Japanese Government during
the Russo Japanese war, he was
awarded the Fifth Order of the
Rising Sun and on his retirement
from the Dockyard he received
tangible recognition of his
services from the Mitsui Bishi
Company and the staff of the
Dockyard, by whom he was
highly esteemed.

Russian Pensioner's Anxiety.
There is at least one Japanese
entertaining great anxiety about
the unsettled state of affairs in
Russia, says the Japan Chronicle,
namely Mr. Mukobata Jissaburo,
one of the two "richmen" who
were persecuted by the Russian
Government for having saved the
life of the ex-Tsar from the fanatic
sword of a policeman at Opatov
May 11, 1901, when Nicholas was
visiting Japan as Tsarevitch.
Both men were decorated and
given a life pension of Y. 1,000 a
year by the Russian Government
in recognition of their act. The
unexpected luck turned one man
into a spendthrift who died a few
years later. Mr. Mukobata, how-
ever, started a tea-house in Kioto
with his money, and has since
been sticking to the business.
When the revolution broke out in
Russia and the Tsar was deposed,
the incident gave the Kioto pen-
sioner cause for much anxiety,
but, to his great relief, the Rus-
sian Government continued to
forward his pension.

The Rhine Region.
On moonlight nights in West-
ern Germany, the line of the
Rhine is as bright a mark as the
Thames, and far longer, and over
its many bridges goes the vast
bulk of all the reinforcements
and supplies for the German
armies in the West. Railways
run with it on each side. Its
banks and its tributaries are studded
with large towns, whose railway
stations, depots, and factories are
as much an integral part of the
German fighting system as are
the railways and camps immedi-
ately behind the enemy's front.
On the further side of the Rhine,
but well within striking distance
by modern warfare, is the dense
"black conifer" which holds
Koblenz and Trier, Düsseldorf,
Krefeld, Hamm, Elberfeld,
Solingen and the rest. This is
the chief nerve-centre of all
Germany's activity for war, and
the main origin of the troops
and the munitions which are
being sent to the front.

GENERAL NEWS.

Germany Against the World.
The rest of the world can do without Germany. For purposes of recovery under peace conditions Germany is utterly dependent on the rest of the world. Let the representatives of the Allies and the United States meet in the next few months and decide their peace terms once for all. Afterwards let Germany be immutably penalised for every month by which she prolongs the struggle beyond an assigned period. But also let her be assured that she will have sufficient access to market and raw materials, the full conditions of a safe and happy future if she concedes reparation, restitution, guarantees, and if she consents once for all to take her place amongst the society of nations on the basis of pacific equality no more and no less. The use of economic power will be the crux of statesmanship which means to win both the war and the peace. With the stupendous combination of land power, sea power, air-power, and economic weapons which the Allies and America will wield next year, they will have it altogether in their hands to ensure as well the moral justice, as the inherent cohesion, and stability of a new international order.—Exchange.

Germany's Children.
The German Government has offered to give a premium of five hundred marks to every poor unmarried woman who bears a child and to contribute to the child's support during the first fourteen years of its life. Such children will be considered legitimate. In 1850, after the thirty years' war, polygamy was legislated in Germany. The population had sunk then from seventeen millions to about four millions, mostly female, and it was legally ordained that, owing to the necessities of the time and the reduction of the population by sword, pestilence, and famine, every man should be allowed to take two wives for a period of ten years. The Emperor Karl of Austria has already published a decree legitimising the numerous "legitimate children born in Austria since the beginning of the war.

NOTICES.

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Such as Eczema, Scrofula, Bad Leg, Abscesses, Ulcers, Discolored Swellings, Boils, Pimples, Sores of any kind, Piles, Blood Poison, Rheumatism, Gout, etc. If so, don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and money outlays which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have to be permanently cured, is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (that whatever cause arises), and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

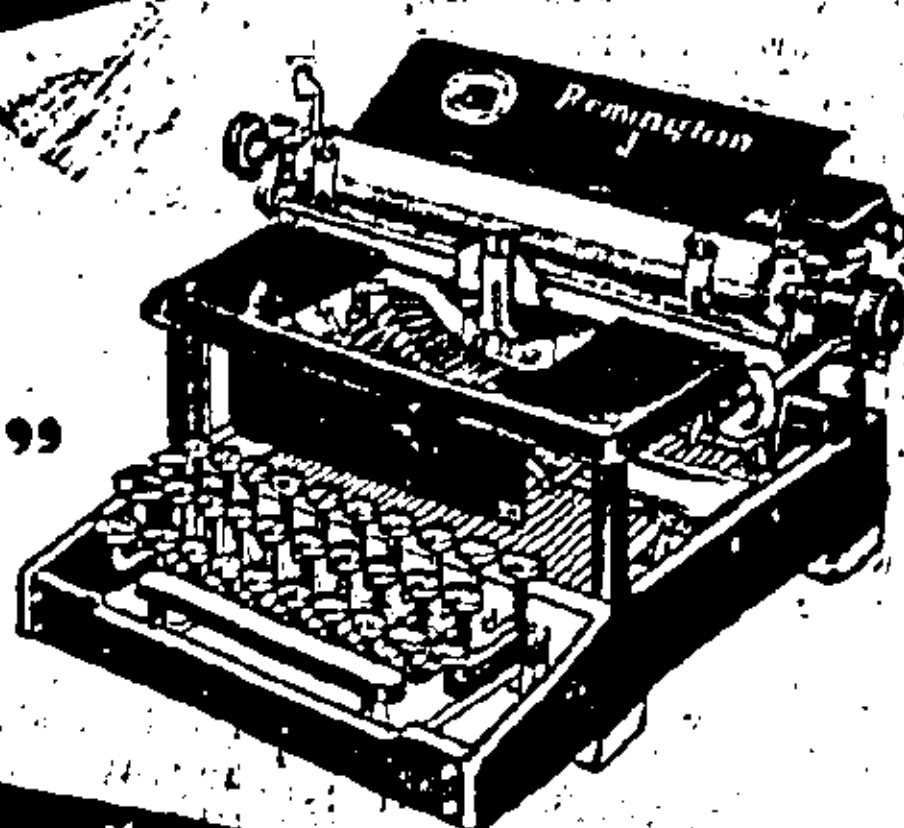
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TO BE LET.—First class FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for Single Men, or Married Couples, with or without board. Electric Light and Bells, use of Telephone. Terms moderate: Tel. No. K 3. Apply T. E. Hall, Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

TO BE LET.—A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to:—**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.** Alexandra Buildings.

TO BE LET.—HOUSES in MORETON TERRACE and Broadwood Terrace.

HOUSES on Sharncliffe, CANTON. OFFICES in York Buildings. Apply to:—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.**

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TO BE LET.—At the Peak, HALF HOUSE. Suitable for two bachelors. Partly furnished. Terms very moderate. Apply Box 1339 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO BE LET.—ON MONTHLY TENANCY—Godown, House, &c. situated on M. L. 1, Shaikwan, known as Black-head's Soap Works, Apply to Lowe Bingham & Matthews.

WANTED TO BORROW 1500 Good interest, guarantee and security—Urgent answer to "Will" c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—An experienced ASSISTANT to take charge of Export Department. Apply, stating experience and salary required, to P. O. Box 250. c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

POSITION WANTED as NURSE or CHAMBERMAID, for the period of a journey to America, by a lady desirous of obtaining free passage from Hongkong to New York. Apply Box 1343 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

HELP! HEATHER DAY
30th November
Proceeds for wounded Soldiers irrespective of Nationality in Scottish Hospitals.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND SURVEYOR.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, the 29th November, 1917,
commencing at 5 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

A Valuable Collection of Postage Stamps

Including rare specimens of Hongkong, Macao, China, British and French Colonies etc., etc. On view from Monday the 26th inst.

Catalogue will be issued. Terms.—Cash on delivery. **GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.**

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY

the 3rd December, 1917, at 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

The following Valuable Leasehold property situate at Victoria Hongkong and registered as The Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 1217 together with the message thereon known as No. 4 Ripon Terrace.

The above property is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 99 years created therein by a "Crown Lease" dated the 20th December 1892.

The annual Crown Rent is £42. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Lo and Lo, Solicitors, for the Mortgagee or to the undersigned:—

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 18th day of November, 1917.

NOTICE.

HEATHER DAY.
CENTRAL DISTRICT.

LADIES assisting in the sale of Badges, collecting, etc., are requested to call at the City Hall on TUESDAY, 27th inst. between the hours of 5 P.M. and 6 P.M., to receive their Boards, Tins and Baskets, etc.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "ECUADOR"

From SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI & MANILA.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from above ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' Risk. Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports Hongkong before bill of lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on Saturday 1st Dec. 1917, at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after December 3rd 1917, will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for countersignature immediately. **PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO. B. C. MORTON, General Agent.**
Hongkong, 26th November, 1917.

NOTICES.

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APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

NOTICES.

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Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

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BIRTH.

FORSYTH.—At Peak Hospital, on 27th November, 1917, to Dr. and Mrs. Forsyth, a son.

DEATH.

RONALDSON.—Killed in action in France, on 4th October 2nd Lt. J. G. Ronaldson, Royal W. Surrey Regt, late of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, London Staff.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1917.

CHINA'S FLOODS.

Following upon the appalling and devastating floods in the North of China by which a large number of people lost their lives and many more their property, while thousands of others became homeless and an area of some 12,000 square miles was flooded, in which countless thousands of arable acres were ruined, we learn with much interest from the columns of the *Peking Daily News* that steps are being taken by which it is hoped to prevent or at least to mitigate in future a recurrence of such terrible disasters which, on a scale more or less vast, have occurred far too often in the history of China. In common with others, we have held that much could be done, if not to entirely eradicate such periodic floods, at least greatly to mitigate their terrible consequences. We are very glad, therefore, to read that recently two interesting documents have been the light in which suggestions are made by experts as to how best to tackle the problem by which floods in China will be prevented. The first and less important of these documents is, we learn from our *Peking* contemporary, a report of the Hai Ho Conservancy Board on the problem of the preservation of the Hai Ho as a navigable waterway. This report is signed by Messrs. H. van der Veen, I. T. Pincione, and von Heidenstam. As this triumvirate probably knows more about conservancy matters than do any other three men in China, their report, if followed, should go far towards solving the very grave problem to which they now call serious attention. Mr. von Heidenstam is the senior of the three in some respects and his general knowledge of conservancy matters as they affect China is very wide. Mr. van der Veen is consulting engineer to the National Conservancy Bureau, and Mr. Pincione is engineer to the Hai Ho Conservancy Board.

In the first of the documents referred to, these three experts unanimously recommend "a radical and complete scheme which would provide adequate and able channels to the sea for the Pei Ho and the Yungking Ho, independent of the Hai Ho, as well as a sufficient direct outlet for the flood water system of Chihli of the Yungking Ho." "These measures," they add, "are imperative." The second document is in the nature of a Report on the Problem of River Conservancy in the Province of Chihli, by Mr. van der Veen, submitted to the Director General of Flood Prevention and River Conservancy for Chihli Province, Mr. Hsiang Hsi-ling. The report deals with the matter exhaustively, concluding with a suggestion that is entirely in accord with the first finding of the Board of three whose report we have already noticed. Following on the passage which we have quoted from their report is a paragraph that reads as follows:—"Therefore in the interests of all concerned, a joint Commission should be immediately appointed to arrange for the making of a survey and the collection of such necessary data as will enable it to consider the question in all its aspects and to draw up the general outline of the solution of the entire problem."

It is obvious, of course, that unless such a survey is made, little can be done towards coping with the matter, and it is therefore to be hoped that the Chinese Government will set upon the suggestion without delay. The initial outlay for the survey—\$150,000, it is estimated at—is large, but it is trifling when placed in comparison with the damage (some \$200,000,000) caused by the recent floods. The question, as the experts quoted above state, is "imperative," and unless a serious attempt is made to deal with it on the scientific lines recommended, vast numbers of the population of China will continue to suffer from the periodic flooding of the rivers.

Kwangtung's Citizen Soldiers.

It would appear from an item in our Canton correspondent's letter of yesterday that something is occurring beneath the surface in regard to the recruiting of so-called citizen soldiers by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, to which we drew attention on Saturday last. It is stated that Dr. Sun has "agreed" to suspend the enlistment of these mob troops—a fact which, in itself, warrants the view that the authorities have had their eyes on the movement. The development comes not before its time, either, as everyone who remembers the events of the 1913 upheaval in Canton knows what a pernicious measure of power these misnamed soldiery and their commanders gathered into their own hands. The strange part about the whole business, however, is that Luk Wing-ting, who seems to be "the power behind the throne," gives it out that those citizen soldiers who guarantee that they will cause no disturbances may remain, while the others must be disbanded. Apart from the value of any guarantee coming from these ruffians, we should like to know what possible justification there can be for the creation of an irregular soldiery apparently responsible to no-one but themselves.

Past Troubles.

The whole revolt of the South against the North originated in a protest against the growing power of the military in the councils of the nation. Yet we do not hesitate to say that nine-tenths of Canton's troubles in recent years have been solely due to lack of control over the military element. And it certainly does not help towards peace and concord when pirates and brigands are collected together and given the powers and authority of military bodies. If Canton or Kwangtung require troops, let them be regularly enrolled and placed under proper control. The creation of these other groups can only lead to endless friction and unrest. But perhaps that is the very thing which Dr. Sun and his satellites are seeking to produce. For out of internal trouble they apparently hope to be able to wrest some power into their own hands and to keep it there.

Capital and Labour.

The deputation, comprising representatives of employers and workmen connected with the ship-building trades, which awaited on the Prime Minister the other day, was, as Mr. Lloyd George said, "quite unique." Such a step is to be welcomed particularly because of the frequently strained relations that unfortunately mark the association of capital and labour, and it is to be hoped that it may be, as the Premier states, considered as indicative of "a very important step forward in the industrial relations of Great Britain." If such be the case, it will undoubtedly be one of the most encouraging features in the prosecution of the war, because without a good understanding between employers and workmen, the securing of victory will unquestionably be an increasingly difficult matter. Far too often, and almost invariably for very inadequate reasons, disputes, lasting for a more or less lengthy period, occur between employers and employed and these are on many occasions allowed to drift before pressure is brought to bear upon both parties to exercise a little commonsense, justice and fairplay in their attitude. The swooping down of a Board of Trade official has not always been found to be as efficacious as it was hoped to be, and as might have been expected, at least during war time. Consequently, it is extremely gratifying to note a general desire—at least, in one important industry—to bring about a more satisfactory state of affairs. No doubt, the suggestions submitted by the deputation in question will be duly considered, and it is to be hoped that they will be found to be suitable as the basis for more satisfactory relations in future between capital and labour generally.

No Infected Rats.

The number of rats killed and examined in the Colony during the week ending November 10 was 2,178 and during the following week 2,257. None of these were found to be infected.

DAY BY DAY.

NO AMOUNT OF PAY EVER MADE A GOOD SOLDIER. A GOOD TEACHER. A GOOD ARTIST. OR A GOOD WORKMAN.—Ruskin.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is the 18th anniversary of the Modder River Battle.

The Dollar. The opening rate of the dollar on demand today was 2s. 10 7/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Hon. Mr. Ho Fook Honoured. We understand that the Chinese Government has decorated the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook with the 3rd Class Order of the Excellent Crop.

Another Motor Mishap. A Chinese has been conveyed to Hospital suffering from injuries received owing to being knocked down by motor car No. 14 at Hangchow yesterday.

Kailan Output. The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending November 10 amounted to 68,781 tons and the sales during the period to 69,711 tons.

Coolie's Injury. A coolie employed at the Hongkong Hotel to carry luggage was taken to the Government Civil Hospital yesterday suffering from a compound fracture of the leg, sustained owing to a bag falling on it.

Popular Lecture. The Union Church Guild meets to-morrow at 9 o'clock in the Lecture Hall, Kennedy Road, when a lecture will be delivered by Professor Wright, of the University, the subject being "Scott's Novels." This lecture is open to the public.

Banished Several Times. A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with returning from banishment. It was stated that the man had returned several times and on the last occasion was banished for twenty years. His Worship committed him for trial.

A Heavy Fine. A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, on remand, with being in possession of 30 tins of prepared opium. Revenue Officer Wildin stated that the crew of the junk had absconded and could not be found. Defendant said the boat was chartered by Japanese, and he did not know the charterer's name. His Worship inflicted a fine of \$2,000, or, in default, six months' hard labour.

Italian Convent Bazaar. It is only once a year that the Italian Convent appeals to the general public for help, and this it will again do on Saturday next, when the annual bazaar will open at 10 a.m. The Convent's need of financial assistance is great and urgent. In normal times it is assisted with a grant-in-aid from the Mother House in Italy, but in consequence of the war, the help received from Europe has been reduced to a negligible quantity. The transfer of some 150 little Chinese children to the orphanage in Hongkong has enlarged the expenditure in maintenance bills, and the Convent authorities confidently rely on the traditional generosity of its Chinese patrons to supplement the charity of its European friends.

Service Outing. This week-end the Detachment, Army Ordnance Corps, in charge of the O.O. Det., finished its "S.E.F. season," as it might be termed, with a day trip to Macao, a keenly enjoyed and fitting climax to the periodical relaxation and pleasure provided by the kindness of the subscribers to the Services Entertainment Fund this summer and autumn. The Detachment on this occasion was also deeply indebted to the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd., which granted free-lunch passages for the whole party to Macao and back and, further, made special arrangements for the party's return journey. To all of these, the Fund, the Company, and Mr. Arnold, a hearty vote of thanks and keen appreciation was passed by the party at dinner.

THE FREIGHT MARKET.

No Increased Activity Apparent.

Messrs. Snowman and Co. report under date of November 24 as follows:—

The market has not, since we last reported on the 10th instant, shown any increased activity, though the demand is still strong for vessels on time-charter, and rates are firm, as evidenced by the fixture of a 2,000 ton vessel for twelve months at \$67,000.00 per month.

The Saigon/Hongkong rate, as advised in our last report, closed at 92 cents per picul. However, our local rice market was not strong, and the rate further declined to \$0.80 cents per picul, at which figure three small outsiders were fixed. Shortly afterwards the rate weakened still more, by the fixture of a medium sized outsider at \$0.75 cents per picul. It again strengthened a little and the fixture of a medium sized outsider is reported at \$0.80 cents per picul.

Exports of Rice.—From Saigon from the 1st January to 2nd November, amounted to 832,704 tons as compared with 827,020 tons for the same period last year. The quotation for No. 2 White round sifted rice, stands at \$3.20 per picul f.o.b. Saigon for November, December shipment.

Saigon/Philippines.—Nothing to add to our previous report.

Saigon/Java.—Nothing to report. Bangkok/Hongkong.—In our last report we advised the closing of this rate at \$1.20/\$1.10 per picul, for inside/outside the bar loading respectively, and indicated a fall in the rate, which duly came about, as it now stands at \$0.75/\$0.65, but with no fixtures reported.

Cool.—The demand has shown no improvement, and the Japan-Hongkong rate is nominally \$1.70 per ton. For southern business the demand is still unsatisfied and only the fixture of a medium sized outsider is reported at Hongkong Saigon at \$17.00 per ton. Apart from this the market stands as per our last report.

PIANOFORTE RECITAL.

Mr. Denman Fuller commenced a series of informal pianoforte recitals at the Helena May Institute last night, when there was a very large audience of interested listeners. The programme was of the lighter order, as a contrast to many of Mr. Fuller's previous recitals, and a feature was the inclusion of many numbers by modern composers which, though generally unknown, are of distinct merit. These called for delicate interpretation, and the recitalist brought out their charm and beauty to the full. In the three items drawn respectively from Handel, Brahms and Liszt, Mr. Fuller once again demonstrated his fine grasp of music of a higher order. The whole of the numbers were deeply enjoyed, and the next recital will be looked forward to with much interest. Last night's programme was as follows:—Air and Variations, Handel; Arabesque, Arensky; Op. 10, No. 3, Brahms; Golliwog's Cake Walk, Debussy; Squirrel, A. Somervell; Serenade, Leventine; Alpbach; Pierrette, C. Chaminade; The Sleep Stealer, Colin Taylor; Steady, Liszt.

The Colony's Death Rate.

During the week ending November 4, the death rate in the Colony was 20.8 per thousand per annum, as against a rate for the corresponding week of last year of 27.7. The rate for the week ending November 11 was 22.9, against a rate of 27.1 for the same week last year.

Thefts From Garage.

Mr. Lauritzen, of the Dragon Motor Car Company, has reported to the Police that during the night of the 25th inst. some person gained an entrance to his all of these, the Fund, the Company, and Mr. Arnold, a hearty vote of thanks and keen appreciation was passed by the party at dinner.

"HEATHER DAY."

Details Of Friday's Celebrations.

The organisers of this year's "Heather Day," which is to be celebrated on Friday, are certainly leaving no stone unturned in their efforts to make a bumper collection for the benefit of wounded soldiers, and, judging from all the portents, their exertions will be rewarded in a manner befitting such endeavour. Residents have been simply prepared for the call on their generosity by posters galore, the Murray Parade Ground in every day assuming the appearance of an intended rendezvous of merry-makers, and behind the scenes we know that a great work of preparation is going on.

From an advance copy of the official programme for the day, which will be on sale to-morrow at the price of \$1, we learn that the day opens officially at 8 a.m., this being the hour at which a host of ladies will commence the selling of badges, of which there will be two kinds. The first will be a St. Andrew's Cross mounted on blue ribbon, the other being the crest of the St. Andrew's Society on a blue rosette. Heather will be attached to each badge. The town has been conveniently split up into districts. During the course of the morning, a procession of decorated motor cars will take place in the central streets of the city, following which a collection will be made in all the offices. The headquarters of the collectors will be the Cricket Club Pavilion and here, during the morning, music will be provided by bands and pipers and light refreshments will be available for the helpers. An auction of articles sent in to benefit the fund will be held at 1 o'clock.

In the afternoon, the great attraction will be the Fair, and this promises to be an epoch-making thing for Hongkong. A real power-driven merry-go-round, swing boats, shooting gallery, Aunt Sally, bran pie, Punch and Judy, a shu e, a joy wheel, donkey rides and a Zoo are only a few of the attractions that will draw crowds to the Parade Ground. In fact, so many and varied are the side-shows that everyone will have ample opportunity to spend as much as they like and not feel bored. The Fair will be opened at 3.30 p.m., when His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, (the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.), and members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, together with others, will be met by the President of the St. Andrew's Society, (the Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton), and the Committee. Pipers will be in evidence and there will be a procession of the party round the ground. "The fun of the fair" will be continued all the afternoon and evening, closing at 11.30.

A word of praise should be given to the compilers of the souvenir programme which is written in a breezy and humorous manner, profusely illustrated with happy little sketches, and full of information of every sort for the guidance of those who will be entering into the day's activities—and these will be almost everybody. It is the joint production of Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd., and the South China Morning Post. At the price of \$1 it should have a large sale.

Opportunity for Philatelists.

St. Andrew's Fair will be continued on Saturday afternoon and evening. On Friday, Messrs. Cheung will take photographs of the Fair, and these will be on sale in the form of pictorial post cards on Saturday. The Fair Post Office will be provided with a special "chop" for these and for all other correspondence which may pass through it, a special staff being delegated for this work. The "chop" will be of the ordinary Post Office type, enclosing the words "St. Andrew's Fair, (a cross), 30th November, 1917, Hongkong." The charges, including stamps, for postage will be five cents for local delivery and 10 cents for foreign. This will be a unique opportunity for collectors.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

If the rumour is true that someone is about to endow the office of Prime Minister with a residence in the west of England, No. 10, Downing Street will have its rural counterpart, and some secluded parish will begin to collect the first layers of a rich historical deposit. We have never in England been very free in giving away official residences, and the First Lord of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the First Lord of the Admiralty are the only three Cabinet officers one can recall at the moment which carry such a prerequisite, and in which tenants come and go but the furniture—or most of it—remains on, just as it does in the houses of Wesleyan ministers.

No. 10, Downing Street, goes with the office of First Lord of the Treasury. It is only in the present century that the office of Prime Minister secured legal recognition, but as most of the old Premiers took the office of First Lord of the Treasury most of them have lived in No. 10, Downing Street, Lord Salisbury, who preferred the Foreign Secretaryship, being one of the very few who never occupied the house. If the new house is attached to the office of Prime Minister the precedent set in the case of No. 10, Downing Street, will have been followed. It is, however, the fact that Sir Robert Walpole, the first Prime Minister who lived in Downing Street, might have had the house not for his office but for himself. The gift was intended in that form, and as a public institution and one of the prizes of great eminence in English public life it is among the minor gifts made by that great man to his country.

Soldiers of the British army have had to wait 108 years before an increase of pay came their way. In the year 1795—122 years ago—the daily rate of pay of the private soldier was raised from 8s. 10d. There appears to have been great irregularity (writes "G. B.") in the payment of the army during the latter end of the reign of King James II. and that of the reign of King William III. In those days the publicans upon whom the troops were quartered were not only obliged to treat them for their food, but also to advance them part of their pay. Under King Henry V. the archers were paid 6d. a day. Sometimes the King, as security, covenanted to deliver, in pledge, on a certain day, jewels to the value of the money to be paid to the soldiers, the jewels to be returned at any time the King should choose to redeem them within a year and a day from the time of their delivery. If not redeemed within that time they might be disposed of in order to provide money to meet the soldiers' pay. At the death of King Henry V. many of his jewels were in the hands of captains who had indentured to serve him. These officers applied for permission to sell the jewels and to pay into the Exchequer the balance over and above that required to meet the demands of the army.

In the beginning of the reign of King Henry VII. "conduct money" was paid. This was an allowance for marching, and was calculated at the rate of 6d. for every 20 miles which the soldier should march. In the year 1594 soldiers stationed in Ireland were unable to get their pay. At length they surrounded the coach of the Lord Lieutenant when he was going in state to church, and declared that if they did not in a few days receive what was due to them they would use force. The Lord Lieutenant promised redress, and threw to them his purse, containing 30 guineas. This was contemptuously thrown back into the coach. Queen Mary was then Regent—the King was in Flanders—hearing of the trouble, ordered £1,000 to be paid to the officers and men out of her privy purse, promising that the balance due should be paid at an early date. Eight years later £2,000 more was paid, still leaving a large balance due, for the £3,000 was all the money the soldiers had received for 13 years.

"Shillin' a day, Bloomin' good pay—Lucky to touch it, a shillin' a day!"

FROM THE PULPIT.

The Christian Name.

Notes of a sermon by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald at Union Church on Sunday morning:—
“And the disciples were called Christians first in Antioch.”—Acts 11/26.

This Antioch was a great city, third, in its own estimation second, in the old empire. Its magnificence had been built up by a succession of the Greek Kings of Syria, and it enjoyed a fine climate and beautiful situation on the banks of the Orontes, rendering it a favorite resort for the wealth and fashion of the day. “What ever money could buy or luxury could suggest,” Antioch is said to have contained, and its inhabitants were known for a gay and pleasure-loving crowd. “Of all the tracts of the Orient the leader and arbitress,” is the city’s proud claim for itself, but on temporary writers hesitate between it and Alexandria for the leadership in vice, and when Juvenal sought to describe the moral corruption of Rome he put it that the Orontes had flowed into the Tiber. Such was the city wherein the gospel was first preached to Greeks as well as Jews, by refugees from the persecution which arose about Stephen. A large Church was gathered, and consolidated under a year’s ministry of Barnabas and Paul, and there the appellation “Christian” was first applied. No word is in common use today, yet only three times is it found in the New Testament, my text being the first instance. Much later we find it used by Agrippa to Paul; “With but little persuasion thou wouldst fain make me a Christian.” The touch of contempt is evident there, and the same comes out in the third and last reference, which is when St. Peter writes of a man having to suffer “as a Christian,” that is to say simply for being a Christian. The term did not originate with the Christians themselves. They spoke of themselves as disciples, believers, brethren. As for the Jews, they called them Nazarenes, the most contemptuous designation they could think of. It seems to have been left to the nimble wits of heathen Antioch to put together this term which has grown in width and depth and height of meaning these 1900 years, which stands now for what is most sacred in human experience, most exalted in human achievement, most inspiring to endeavour and most pure in hope. We seem shut up to the conclusion that the term was bestowed as one of derision, almost a nickname, a word to bandy at street corners to show how little was thought of those it was applied to. The people of Antioch seem to have had a talent and a reputation for this sort of thing, indeed it is said to have led later to the ruin of their city at the hands of Chosroes, who was not a man to be trifled with and resented the exercise of their pretty wit upon himself.

But however that may be, it sometimes happens that a by-name hits the truth, in which case it is likely to stick, for worse if the truth be discreditable, for better if it is honourable. The latter was the case with the term Christian; therefore this word, first tripped off ribald tongues, became in time so sacred and so potent that the Emperor Julian tried to get rid of it and substitute Galilean when he set himself too late to win back the world to paganism. Whoever they were that invented the term, they must have had some insight, consciously or not, into certain significant things. This Latin form of the Greek translation of a Hebrew word stood for a new principle, published unwittingly by Pilate in his triple inscription on Christ’s cross. It was a solvent of racial and religious difficulties of quite a new potency. Jew and Gentile were meeting together in the new community on common terms. Social distinctions of rich and poor, plebeian and patrician, slave and free, an also disappeared. What then could these people be?

The word oftenest on their lips was Christ, which seemed to stand for this obliteration of

dividing lines, “breaking down the middle wall of partition.” Christians therefore they became in the eyes of Antioch so far as these could see, though only in the way of ridicule.

Time, they say, takes strange revenge, and later on the people of Antioch made it their boast that theirs was “the patriarchal city of the Christian name.” St. Chrysostom found cause to tell them that they did not seem to care though they were surpassed by much smaller places in the practice of the Christian virtues—which goes to show that between human nature then and now there are points in common. That is so, and all along, this lovely and gracious term, this honourable and creditable title, has been able to keep itself pure in spite of unworthiness in many of its wearers. Neither the contempt put into it by opponents nor the disgrace brought on it by adherents has been able to keep it in the mire.

Christian. For what cowardly superstition has the sacred word been made to stand in its time, making the organised church appear to be the enemy of light, of reason, and of human freedom! For what rapacious deeds has it not been vouchsafed, when the armies of despots have moved to conquer under “consecrated” banners! Is there a line, e.g., of more concentrated sarcasm in the whole range of literature than that in the Pope’s description of the Red man’s heaven, the remote spot where “no friends torment, no Christians thirst for gold?” The sarcasm is but too well deserved, but where does its sting lie? Where but in the inconsistency between the Christian creed and the nominal Christian’s conduct? Robbery and greed of gold are what the world expects from other quarters, but in a Christian nation they are a vile reproach, and the fact is a notable tribute to Jesus Christ.

Christians!! Thus may you hear the word in the mouth of men who see or believe, or affect to believe; they see us who call ourselves by the name to be just as worldly-minded, as eager for our own, as feverishly anxious for to-morrow as other people. “What do ye more than others?” the Master asked of His disciples: the man of the world puts the same enquiry in his different way, and he has a right to. And if one of us openly falls, what sneers are heard, what a chorus of condemnation! “There is a Christian for you,” they cry, and seem to imagine they have justified their own attitude to the gospel, which is to have nothing to do with it beyond pouring scorn on those who discredit it. But once again where does the sting lie? You cannot answer that without paying homage to the Christian ideal, and perhaps the poor, inconsistent creature who has tried and failed is better worth respect than you who take good care not to try.

Christian? You may hear it questioned almost sadly by some whose experience of life has been so unfortunate, or whose outlook has been so one-sided that they doubt whether any Christians are to be found. But the very basis of the doubt lies in the fact that there has come into this world, a vision, a goal, an ideal of faith and life which is known to men in Christ. When a man demands to be shown a real Christian what he asks is to have someone pointed out who approaches a certain standard and expectation which have got into his mind from some source, but which certainly he did not originate. The ideal comes to us in Christ, and, when all admissions have been made, approaches to it have been made near enough and numerous enough to keep it alive in the world and in the sight even of those whose complaint it is nowhere to be seen.

We all know well enough what we mean by “a Christian.” Your experience has been strange if you have not had knowledge of men and women, not connoisseurs, assassins, over whose gravesides, if not sooner, the general testimony has been that in their humble lives the gospel has been fairly exemplified, subject, of course, to the short-comings which belong to our humanity, but well sufficient to refresh our own endeavour.

“HEATHER DAY” CONCERT.

Enjoyable Programme at the Victoria.

A fund of enjoyable items was provided at the Victoria Theatre last night, by the Maggie Pierrot Troupe, for the large audience which gathered at the concert in aid of the “Heather Day” Fund, which should benefit to a considerable amount. The audience was in a particularly happy mood, and the members of the Troupe delighted all with their exceptionally well-chosen and well-rendered numbers. Pte. Pickering, with the song “Ipswich” was successful in tying the tongues of the audience when he induced them to attempt the chorus, and Sergeant McGregor was well received in his item “The Experiences of a Tack”. Lieut. White was heard to advantage in the song “When you Come Home” and had to reply to the insistent demands for an encore. Pipers McGowan and McGregor, with the bagpipes, brought down the house, and it was with reluctance that the audience had to allow them to leave the stage. Not the least entertaining number of the programme was that provided by Mr. Gordon Cook in his “Bundle of Sorprises”. There were other numerous items, all of which gave great pleasure, the dancing of Mills, Sterling being exceptionally good. Splendid orchestral music was provided by the Middlesex Orchestra under the direction of Pte. H. Norris, with Cpl. White, R. E. (violin), Sapper Burgess, R. E. (cornet), and Sergt. Major Jenkins, (bass). The members of the Maggie Pierrot Troupe are as follows:—Sergt. McGregor, Corpl. Adams, 2nd. Corpl. Charters, Lieut. Corpl. White, Sappers Townsend and Yardeley, Royal Engineers; Privates Marchant, Pickering and Simpson 25th Bn. Middlesex Regiment.

Bishop of Sarawak.

The ceremony of the consecration of the Rev. Ernest Denny Logie Danson, as fifth Bishop of Labuan and Sarawak, took place at Lambeth Palace Chapel on September 21. The Archbishop of Canterbury performed the ceremony.

Christian. Oh to be worthier of the name! That is a Christian’s ambition. Cherish it hopefully, believingly. Christ can enable us by our lives to add something in our degree to the reverence and love with which the word shall be said after our lives have become part of the influences from the past which shape the future.

Christian. Some one listens who admits that what the preacher says is true, but it is not for him. Situated as he, surrounded by so much to hinder and so little to help, the thing is more than he can attempt. Well, remember that it was in frivolous, vicious Antioch, men and women, essaying the new life, first received that name which you are setting aside as too good for you. Through all that bad environment was heard of old, as through the worst can yet be heard to-day, the call of the Lord Who came with the very purpose to save us from our sins: “Come unto Me.”

Ancient Antioch is gone. All that remains “a mean and miserable place,” with but a handful of people. But the name which these began is becoming that of more and ever more of the enlightened sons of men. Its river is diverted from its former course and finds to-day a new outlet to the sea. But the river of life shall flow constant out of the Throne of God and of the Lamb, and from its banks springs leaves for the healing of the nations. The very rocks of the city’s mountain boundary have been broken and upheaved by frequent earthquakes till the features of the landscape are passed from recognition. But the Rock of Ages still stands fast, and in its cleft sinners may hide, whilst on its base foundation is reared the steadfast Church, into which we are built, a spiritual temple.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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FOOTBALL.

Royal Engineers v. 25th Middlesex.

This United Services League match is to be played to-morrow on the Navy ground at Happy Valley, kick-off at 4 p.m. The R. E. team will be:—Clerke, Blumfield and Lucas; Charters, Smith (capt.) and Whit; Strange, Townsend, Gordon, Hoptop and Passell.

Intercession Service.

The St. Andrew-side Intercession Service for Missions will be held at the Cathedral to-morrow evening, at 6 p.m. The preacher will be the Rev. R. C. Taylor, of the West China Mission.

Bishop Lander.

The Bishop of Victoria has returned from Canton, where he has spent ten days visiting the C.M.S. and other Missionary Institutions. The Bishop will give a short address at the service in St. John’s Cathedral in connection with the American Day of Thanksgiving and Prayer on Thursday, November 29 at 12 (noon).

SAKURA BEER



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TO-DAY’S ADVERTISEMENTS.

ITALIAN CONVENT.

BAZAAR—BAZAAR—BAZAAR
On Saturday, 1st December, 1917, and two following days, commencing each day at 10 a.m.
Ladies’ Dresses, Children’s Frocks, Table Linens, Handkerchiefs, Boys’ Tunic and Sailor Suits, and Jerseys.
Is a large variety of style.
N.B.—No ticket can be exchanged for Souvenir if presented after 3rd December, 1917, when the Bazaar will be closed.
“LUCKY WELL” OF TOYS!
Children’s Stalls of Sweets, Chocolates and Confectionery of every description. Give your Children a Treat by sending them to the Bazaar.
Hongkong 26th November, 1917.

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Optional cargo will be landed under notice has been given prior to steamer’s arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer’s Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 3rd December, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 17th Dec. or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 26th November, 1917.

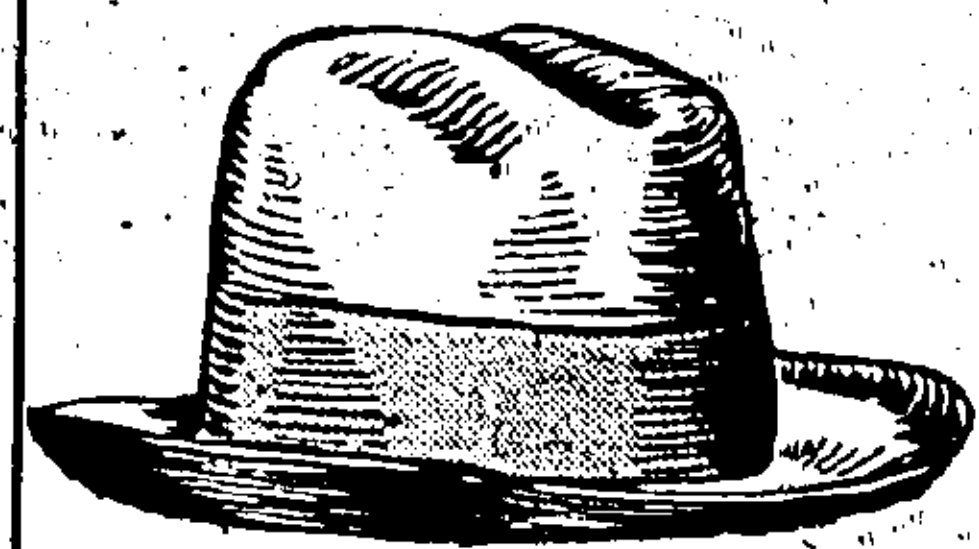
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VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, & Yokohama...	\$Tokio Maru Capt. Ogura	T. 15,130 {THURS. 13th Dec. at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	\$Mishima Maru Capt. Nishimura	T. 16,000 {TUES. 11th Dec. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	\$Suwa Maru Capt. Sekine	T. 21,000 {FRI. 14th Dec. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	\$Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	T. 9,600 {FRI. 14th Dec. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Benten Maru Capt. Yamamoto	T. 8,030 {SATURDAY. 1st Dec.
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SHANGHAI	Shengking	1st Dec. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	4th Dec. at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN	Kueichow	2nd Dec. at d'light.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE.—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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Hongkong November 27, 1917.

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Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tjitaroem	in port	25th Nov.	27th Nov.	Shanghai
Tjipanas	Amoy	25th Nov.	27th Nov.	—
Tjilwong	Moji	25th Nov.	27th Nov.	—
Tjibodas	in port	3rd Dec.	5th Dec.	Kobe

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

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HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN. (Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Hailong...	J. W. Evans	TUES. 27th Nov. at noon.
Haitan ...	A. E. Hodgins	FRI. 30th Nov. at noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Wingsang	Fri. 30th Nov. at d'light.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri. 30th Nov. at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Sun. 2nd Dec. at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri. 7th Dec. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon. This line is temporarily chartered owing to the war.

Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through bills can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Swatow by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuala Lumpur, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datar.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Qingdao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Indo-China Shipping.

The French Colonial Minister, in order to impress his countrymen with the inroads made on French colonial trade by the Germans, previous to the war, caused to be circulated at the Commercial Fair recently held at Bordeaux—and which information is worthy of note by all British traders and shipping men interested in foreign trade—a clear and precise brochure showing that the Germans have been especially successful in Indo-China. The number of German vessels entering and clearing the ports in that colony in 1890 was 320, 417 in 1895, and 593 in 1900. From that time onwards, if the number of cargo boats showed a decline, the tonnage on the contrary, increased, viz.:

Number of Entrances and Clearances.	Tonnage.
1904	370 425,000
1905	320 402,000
1906	335 461,985
1907	385 583,000
1908	472 574,000
1909	350 407,082
1910	419 518,000
1911	378 469,083
1912	483 538,000
1913	385 522,000

As to the cargo shipped or discharged, it is only since 1904 that special Customs statistics have been kept of Germany's operations in Indo-China, because before that period, her traffic came under the head of "Europe." Her commercial efforts from that period show, according to the official documents of the Governor-General, the following figures:

Value.	Tons.
1904	588,225 38,111,848
1905	216,925 53,542,089
1906	288,978 51,847,551
1907	413,410 68,442,514
1908	300,001 80,524,067
1909	253,320 49,775,666
1910	40,457 66,606,232
1911	31,765 61,847,499
1912	418,046 71,476,637
1913	383,931 67,343,328

It is therefore a rapid growth on 1904, as more than 120,000 tons of merchandise shipped or discharged, and the value passes, in round figures, from 40,000,000 francs in 1904 to 70,000,000 francs in 1913. If, on the other hand, we follow the German flag in competition with those of other nations, we observe that, in respect of the whole of Indo-China, the Germans succeeded in 1912 to obtain the first rank amongst foreign flags with 493 entrances and clearances, coming immediately after the French flag (524) and beating the British flag. In 1913, however, she was out-distanced by the British flag (760), inasmuch as she had only 383 units, thus falling to the third on the list after the French flag (616 units), but it is just to point out that tonnage of the German ships was in diminution only to the extent of 34,000 tons, the vessels sent to the Far East being of much larger tonnage.

The Shipping Federation's Medal.

Captain William McLeod, the master of the steamship Silverdale, was, at Cardiff recently, presented with the medal and diploma of the Shipping Federation for his gallantry in rescuing a chief officer from drowning. Mr. W. W. Jones, in making the presentation, said the council of the federation a short time ago decided that medals be struck for presentation to those who had performed a special act of gallantry. Captain William McLeod, who belongs to Sunderland, was master of the turret steamship Silverdale. Chief Officer Joseph Hall Robinson, 38, whose home was at 18, Houghton-street, West Hartlepool, accidentally fell from the bridge deck of the ship, whilst at Barry, by his foot slipping over some coal, and, striking his head against some iron on the harbour deck, he rolled over into the dock, a depth of between 30 and 40 feet. Hearing cries for help, Captain McLeod leaped over the ship's side into the dock, and after diving about for some time, succeeded in finding Robinson several feet below the surface, but, although the water was bitterly cold, and the weather very frosty, with the aid of a lifebuoy, thrown to him from the ship, he held on to the officer, who was unconscious and motionless, for fully twenty minutes, until a boat arrived to pick them up. Robinson was carried on board, but did not regain consciousness, and on the following day he was conveyed to the Town Accident Hospital, where he died. The fact that Robinson died did not detract from the heroic action. Captain Wm. McLeod thanked them for their appreciation, saying he did only what others would have done had they been present.

THE VILLAGE WOMEN.

A Word in Season.

The women of our village, a typical rural village, are good housekeepers, good citizens, and good patriots. Because they have been much left out in the cold in the bestial of economic and encouragement, it seems only fair that one who knows should put in a word in their behalf.

An appeal has just been put forth for a "faller social life" for some six thousand young women, mostly town dwellers, who are doing their gallant best to put up with the stagnation of the English country life and work for the duration of the war. The well-meant scheme includes such diversions as visits to country houses, tennis and hockey, and other organised recreation in village halls and schools.

Back to her taste, but such things will hardly make a very alluring appeal to any Englishwoman who has sincerely felt the call of the country. The "land-worker's leisure" is so short; the range of little country studies and hobbies and interests so gloriously wide and varied. And her evenings find her so gorgeously sleepy that it must be a very attractive programme, especially to one who has tasted what the city can offer in the way of entertainment, that will tempt her to get in to "glad rags" for a night out. There is no stagnation in the country, save the stagnation of the untutored mind. The town dweller, indeed, more often possesses the trained mind of the observer than the countrywoman born and bred; but this is not to say that the villager does not love and appreciate and, what is more, know Nature. She can teach the townswoman more than books can. For the development of the faller life the land recruit might seek for her evening recreation a good natural history book, with pictures, a botany book and the interesting rudiments of geology; a manual on stuffing birds and beasts, curing skins and furs, for oddtime hobbies, and, best of all, what she is popularly supposed to find no joy in whatever—the society of the village woman.

The countryside, kind, stern, beautiful, tender by turns, is not the howling waste that the street-dweller fears and dislikes; it seems with life of all kinds, abounding, sweet, sympathetic. Tree and shrub and herb, bird and beast and insect, all invite the novice to share freely in their "delicate fellowship." It is also the abode of English men and English women.

Not many men, it is true, just now, for the village men, the stalwart young men broad of back, stout of sinew, are away to-day reaping a far different harvest. The village women are at home, "keeping the home fires burning" with bundles of firewood carried miles on their tired shoulders; "carrying on" all the men come back. A large number of them—over 200,000 of them, O, some 6,000!—are doing their woman's bit of the work of the land. They have their little homes to keep clean, their little ones to feed and care for; and they go forth into the fields as well to docking and charcoal-pulling, stooking, hay-making, stone-picking, hoeing and milking; any work that wants doing, in all kinds of weathers. Is it fair that anybody should despise the village woman, or that any imported worker from the town should deem her society beneath contempt? She only counts as a part-time worker, but she puts in a good day's work in her own home when she has done with her field work; in raising little Britons for England's to-morrow and tending such old men or ladies as remain. She wears no smart uniform; she works in dreadful broken boots, an old print dress and a man's hat, and when the fields are very wet and muddy she wraps sacks, gaiter-wise, about her legs; if she wants anything better, she has to pay for it out of scanty wages. Of late she has been glad to avail herself of the concession granted to part-time workers to buy for 12s. the boots issued free to the Land Army recruit. She has no objection to wearing the much disapproved

CHINA'S WAR AID.

10 Million Chinese on The War Path.

A picture of 10,000,000 Chinese soldiers being transported to the western front in France in detachment of a quarter of a million, the journey being made in not more than nine days over the Siberian Railway, was sketched for the Jorian League at the Palace Hotel in San Francisco recently by Dr. Ng Poo-chew, Chinese editor and statesman.

The speaker declared that participation in the War by China on such a scale as this was feasible, provided money was forthcoming from the Allied Governments. He said:—

"When China entered the War many depreciated her ability to injure Germany or to assist Germany's enemies. This is mistaken. China has untold resources of national resources, which, however, it will take a very long time to develop without capital. The United States have loaned vast sums to the Entente Governments for the prosecution of the war. Why should it not come as liberally to the assistance of China?"

"It is not inconceivable that we could send 10,000,000 soldiers to France, if we had the wherewithal to equip them. Right now China could send 250,000 over the Siberian Railway. We have ten arsenals, but only four of them are equipped with modern machinery and manned by foreign experts. Money is needed to make China a big vital force in the War."

Dr. Chew declared that China would never revert to the monarchical form of government. In this connection he said:—

"China is essentially republican in spirit, for we have no caste, no nobility, no hereditary titles. All we need to learn is the practical side of the republican form of government. It took America 40 years to establish its government firmly. China has had only five years. She will beat down all efforts to re-establish the monarchy and will win in the end, as America did."

Former Chartered Bank Manager.

Mr. Wm. Dickson has recently retired from the service of the Chartered Bank of India on expiry of his leave, after 35 years' service at home and abroad; and having been manager in Hongkong and at various other branches of the bank for 20 years. On returning home Mr. Dickson offered his services to the War Office for employment in any useful capacity, and was immediately appointed Acting Paymaster in the Royal Flying Corps for the duration of the war.

breaches, but she thinks in unseemly to display them more than necessary.

Despise her! Why, she ought to be honoured by the town-bred recruit as the Old Sweet of the Land Army. She is up to her job. Her hands are hard; but not too hard for a woman's own job, too: sun and wind have tanned her cheek, but "early to bed and early to rise" have given her bright eyes and ruddy lips. She is behind the fashion, and has no hankering for the cinema and the shops; but somebody thinks of her as he goes "over the top," and will come back to her side when he gets the chance, by no means despising her. She is worth making friends with, worth talking to, worth knowing. She is neither coarse, nor dull, nor debased by toil; her life is made up of the same stuff as the best women's lives all the world over; love, and courage, and patience, and toil, and some suffering. Better worth while to study than the dramas of the films or the well-meant patronage of the country house. So if you chance to be billeted with a "village woman," young lady of the Land Army, bear in mind that she is a hostess worth knowing and one who can teach you much. And as for the faller social life—may not you and here be the faller, and better for the sisterhood?—The Times.

U.S. NAVAL EXPANSION.

Nearly Eight Hundred New Warships.

An International News Service telegram dated Washington, October 9 states:—

With the letting of contracts for the construction of at least 150 additional destroyers to-day, the Navy has 787 warships of all types and classes building or contracted for. Some of the vessels have been completed in the last few weeks and are now in service.

Ranging from super-dreadnoughts to speedy sea-sinking submarine chasers, every one of the ships will be in active service within eighteen months, according to promises written in the contracts.

The destroyers contracted for to-day will give the United States the greatest fleet of destroyers in the world. The department withheld the exact number contracted for, but it was stated 150 was the lowest figure estimated, and when the new destroyer programme was completed this country would have at least twice as many destroyers as it has now.

The total cost of the 787 ships building will be \$1,150,400,000, according to estimates. In a number of cases—especially to complete the new destroyer programme—it will be necessary for the Navy to obtain ground and build yards. These yards will adjoin plants of companies awarded contracts. At the end of the work the yards either will be retained by the Government for further work or sold to the companies.

The destroyer programme launched to-day contemplates the expenditure of practically the whole \$350,000,000 emergency appropriation voted by Congress. Part of this vast sum will be used for the construction of the new buildings.

Six companies received contracts for the new destroyers. They are the Bath Iron Works, Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation, New York Shipbuilding Corporation, Cramp & Son, the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, and the Union Iron Works.

The work will all be done on a cost plus basis, with a guarantee that a certain fixed sum shall not be passed. Contractors doing the work below that sum will receive a bonus.

Delivery of the new destroyers will begin within nine months—until six months ago it took twenty-two months to build a destroyer—and the entire 150 or more will be completed within eighteen months. By the same time all the other 787 ships will have been completed, according to expectations. These include the three-year programme, and the great battle cruisers contracted for just before the declaration of the war. Secretary Daniels said:—

"This is the greatest project we have ever undertaken. We are putting every energy and facility behind this project. Some of the new destroyers are promised for delivery in nine months, all within eighteen months."

"The vessels will be of the largest and most improved type. This type has just been tried in our service and found to be unsurpassed by any destroyer in the world. The plans are ready and the adoption of a uniform type will enable us to reduce the number of types of engines and parts and turn them out in much less time. The principal trouble is in getting forgings and auxiliaries, but the manufacture of these has been arranged for and we will make every effort to prevent delay."

"Thousands of men will be required to man these destroyers, and we are now busy training them. By the time the vessels are completed the crews will be ready for them."

Within a few weeks new quarters for the training of 10,000 men will be available at the Jamestown naval base, 3,000 at San Diego and 2,500 at Gulfport. In addition, facilities at Great Lakes and other training stations are being extended. The navy at present has an enlisted personnel of approximately 225,000 men. This will be increased to 300,000, it is indicated, as soon as training facilities are available. The navy can get men as fast as it needs them, it has a waiting list.

WHISTLER TONES.

Black, White, and Grey Dresses.

Of modern painters, Whistler developed most the taste for greys, and blacks and greys, and blacks and greys and whites. The autumn colour schemes show a wave of Whistler tones, and the choice lies, not so much between colours, as between rearrangements of the same thing. Even blue serge finds a serious rival in the black and grey mixture, and while some people buy blue serge for conscience' sake, those with more freedom of choice risk all on these exceedingly subtle contrasts.

The prevailing quietness of tone is no doubt due to war conditions, just as some of the extravagances of the moment are due to reaction from the same thing. Lines are very simple, but they are kinder than were those of last year, for there are little softening in the way of fur and crepes which were absent then. Pockets, now entirely decorative, are placed slightly further back; looking and movable according to the lines of the figure. Dresses need no longer hang absolutely straight from the shoulder, but can be slightly gathered in to suggest a waist, which is usually placed high in a medieval fashion. This is very becoming to all but stout figures. Silks and satins are being largely used, the more so that woollen materials are so expensive, and for the between-season they are very suitable. They are also used in combination with other materials, such as velours cloth, fur, and velvet.

A dress suitable for almost any kind of figure might be made in very soft, deep black-velours cloth, slightly gripped at the waist with a square belt. The sleeves and the bodice collar should be of softest stone-grey crepe. Patchiness of effect is avoided by backing the large oval pockets with soft pleats of the grey crepe, and round the open neck of the vester a band of grey velvet of the same shade would be becoming. Pleats are everywhere to be found. Sometimes the whole skirt is pleated, particularly in the softer materials such as jersey or crepe de Chine. Thus the straight effect is gained, and yet so comfortable and becoming fullness remains. A good skirt for stouter figures has pleats back and front and plain panels down the sides.

Platinum colour is used extensively with black. In a black-velours cloth dress thick eared metal netting of this colour was introduced into the sailor collar and put round the sleeves and waist. A semi-evening dress was made of platinum-coloured charmeuse, the square bodice being gathered low down on to a straight pleated skirt. The whole hung straight from the shoulders, but across the front was a kind of sash of the material broadly folded and tying across the back; the narrowing ends being edged with grey musquash. Black velvet and velveteen are both a good deal used. They keep to the sombre note without looking mournful, and can be very effectively combined with stone grey either in velours cloth or dull satin.

Embroidery is greatly used, but with discretion. With the plain lines of the dresses it is almost essential, especially on materials as hard as are serges. Any rather stout material, in fact, can be wonderfully mitigated by soft, gay woollen embroidery. People with time at their disposal can make much point of these embroideries, remembering always that the effect must be one of two things—either very broad, daring and concentrated or so delicate that it would only be noticed were it not there.

Good broad effects are gained by embroidering in wool in key-patterns or sprays—just a single spray across the bodice, for instance. The finer embroideries should be done in thin metal thread in a well-covered pattern that glints out from the stuff. A few dresses are trimmed with splashes of embroidery on both skirt and bodice.—M. H. in the Manchester Guardian.

Two "Right" Boots. An unfortunate chain of circumstances brought about the arrest of a Chinaman, who was charged before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with being in unlawful possession of a pair of high boots. It appears that yesterday in Lascar Bow the man went up to an Indian constable who was off duty, and offered to sell him a pair of boots. The constable thought there was something suspicious and he took the man to the Police Station. The man was charged this morning with being in possession, and told his Worship that he had bought the boots for his father. It was here discovered that both boots were for the right foot, and his Worship asked defendant how his father was going to wear them. Had he two right feet? Defendant made no reply. His Worship sent him to prison for 14 days' hard labour.

ARMY AND NAVY PAY.

New Rates Welcomed by Both Services.

The news of the improvement in Army and Navy pay has been received with satisfaction by the men of the forces says the Daily News. They express—call it surprise—that it has been delayed so long.

"I have been 17 months in France," said a non-com, whose battery has been in every battle since Loos, to a Daily News representative. "I gave up a good position to join, and have been too busy to pay attention to home affairs—though my wife has been a good girl and has not complained. Only on Saturday, when I returned after a year and a half, did I realise what a thoroughly anxious time she has had to make ends meet. There's a family you know."

"As an instance, she had just returned from the local shop of a well-known London grocer, who had put up the price of butter, in half-an-hour, from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 10d., and when I heard that this was what was typical of what was going on here I felt like seeing that grocer and strapping him. I'm returning to the front with a quite new view of home affairs. I've learned a lot."

"Again, a good deal of our money goes to the Expeditionary Force canteens, and for some mysterious reason the prices in the canteens have dropped 20 per cent. recently without explanation. I could explain it, I think, but not for publication. They used to charge, for example, 11s. 6d. for a tin of condensed milk. We get it now for 1.20. Were we overcharged before? Can it be denied? And now the Tommy knows the thing is going on at home, too—and all his thoughts and sympathies turn homewards—the knowledge is most disastrous to his feelings."

"It's an excellent thing that these hospital stoppages are to cease. A man wounded and in hospital for his country need to have the satisfaction of knowing that the worse his wound and the longer his stay in hospital the more he would be in debt to his country."

The general opinion in regard to the new rate of pay for the Navy (writes a Chatham correspondent), is that the Government have gone a long way towards removing many of the grievances of the lower deck. The matter of the men take eatotically, as they do things in general, but a great point is made of the increased messing allowance and the abolition of hospital stoppage. Naval men have always considered it most unjust that they should be deprived of pay because they were in hospital in consequence of an illness contracted through service.

Free kit has always been the prerogative of the soldier. The sailor, apart from ordinary regalia, has had to make good all missing kit even when his ship was lost at sea.

The concession in regard to pensions is welcomed. An old sailor stated yesterday that he knew of several instances of the wives of time-completed men being compelled to work in order to add to the income of the home when they should have been receiving their husbands' pensions in addition to their pay, as would have been the case in peace time.

TRAMWAY RETURNS.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending November 24, 1917:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate for 47 weeks.
This Year: ...	\$12,717	\$635,048
Last Year: ...	11,687	674,283
Increase: ...	1,030	
Decrease: ...		39,235

An American Baritone.

Mr. Howard Bourne, the young American baritone singer, who has just finished a concert tour in the East, covering China, Japan and the Philippines, is at present passing through Hongkong on his way to Australia, via India. Mr. Bourne has given a good many charity concerts in aid of the Red Cross, and was instrumental in raising no less than \$8,000 in Honolulu.

MURDER AT AMOY.

Wife Suspected of Killing Her Rival.

Tan Ching-po's Chinese wife, the alleged murderer of his Filipino wife, Sabina Lim, whose killing took place at Amoy some weeks ago, (says the Manila Daily Bulletin of November 20) has been apprehended and is now being detained by the authorities of that city, according to a communication received in the city from the American consular representative there, forwarded to the Mayor yesterday for the information of the local police department. The investigation of this case, upon the receipt of the information of the killing of Sabina in Amoy, has been placed in the hands of the secret service bureau, which is still working on the case.

Tan Ching-po, from information received from Amoy some weeks ago, appeared to have been a merchant in Manila who had recently returned to China, where he was later followed by his Filipino wife, Sabina Lim. They had apparently been living at his home in Amoy with his Chinese wife when one day the body of Sabina was found mutilated beyond recognition.

Upon the matter coming to the attention of the American consular office in that city, the insular authorities were telegraphed for instructions in the matter. These instructions have apparently been complied with, resulting in the arrest of the supposed murderer in the person of the Chinese wife.

NEWS FROM CANTON.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of November 26 as follows:—

A circular telegram from Peking states that the resignation of the Premier, Tuan Chih-jai, is accepted and Wong Tsh-shi is ordered to act temporarily.

Li Fu-hon, the Civil Governor, has resigned and all his personal effects have been removed back to Shiu Hing, to his original post of Defence Commissioner there. The ex-Tao-tsun, Chen Ping-kwan, in an interview at Wuchow, said gambling in Canton was promoted and decided on by the Provincial Chamber, the officials merely complying with its request.

Li Fook-tam, the Commander of Honam, has accepted the appointment of Defence Commissioner of Kwongchow and Waichow.

At a meeting at Dutch Folly on the 25th inst., attended by all officials and commanders of the Navy and Army, as well as a number of M. P.'s, it was decided to elect Wu Hon-man (a former Tutuh in Canton) to be Civil Governor.

Tang Shao-yi has at last agreed to come to Canton but declared that he will not accept any appointment.

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"DAY OF LAMENTATION"

Koreans in Manchuria.

The Yalu River forms a natural boundary between China and Korea, and during the reign of the late Ching Dynasty, large numbers of Korean farmers crossed the River from time to time to cultivate the waste lands in Chinese territory says the Peking Daily News. Both the Korean and the Chinese Government issued strict prohibitions against emigration, but the Korean farmers, lured by poverty and starvation, paid little attention to them. They first came seeking employment from the Chinese who owned land there, and occasionally started to reclaim the waste lands. For the past ten years they have lived most peacefully with the Chinese inhabitants, paid taxes and rents to the local authorities, and enjoyed the full protection of the Chinese law.

When the annexation of Korea to Japan took place, the Chinese Government neglected to make provision for the control of these Korean immigrants. By the terms of the Tumen River Demarcation Treaty, the Manchurian Government, besides allowing these Korean farmers to till the land in our territory, blindly permitted them the right of ownership of arable land. Many experienced officials then raised a strong objection on the ground that each Korean was a Japanese, and that by conceding the right of ownership of land, the Government would open a door for millions of "tigers and wolves" to roam in our frontier districts.

Since the destruction of the Korean nation, Koreans have flocked to the Three Eastern Provinces, making them their Eden; and consequently Antung, China, Tangshan, Heng-jen and Liaoyin cities have become a regular colony for Koreans of every class. Of late a larger number of Koreans have crossed the Yalu River and settled in Liubo, Hailung, Tangfang and Chobai. Japanese have been doing their utmost to make use of the services of these new settlers. Money has been given them to extend their settlements, and protection has been promised them against the Chinese law. Whenever there is any lawsuit between the Chinese and naturalised Koreans, the Japanese invariably step in to interfere. Although these settlers are peaceful and gentle, it is feared that in future there will be serious trouble, if the Government does not pay attention to the matter.

The Korean settlers in the villages between Hailung-hsien and Liuhohsien have organised a self-governing body, and a certain Nan Hsiang-fa has been elected its President. They have divided these villages into several self-governing sections. They have opened three schools in Hailung-hsien and two in Liuhohsien, and hold meetings in these schools. The 12th July, the day of the annexation of Korea, has been called by them the "Day of Lamentation," during which they fast and spend their time in weeping. This year the day was observed by them all. They burnt the image of Prince Ho in effigy, and worshipped the image of "An-chung-kan." Most of them are enthusiastic Christians, but others are still very superstitious. As they have always assembled in large congregations, the Chinese authorities have instructed the policemen to keep a close watch on them.

Grand Canal Conservancy. That negotiations with U. S. financiers for a loan to finance the conservancy work of the Grand Canal have been resumed was reported some time ago. It is now learned that it is expected that the formal agreement will be signed within a few days. The total amount of the loan is \$12,000,000, and of this sum the International Bank will furnish \$7,000,000 and a Japanese bank will provide the rest. The interest will be 7 per cent. per annum and the principal is to be repaid within 20 years. The engineering work will be entrusted to the Siemens-Schuckert Company, and railway experts to Peking Daily News.

NOTICES.

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HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

TUESDAY, 27th NOVEMBER, 1917.
10.00 p.m. Faishan. | 4.30 p.m. Kinsan.

WEDNESDAY, 28th NOVEMBER, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Heungshan. | 8.00 a.m. Honam.
10.00 p.m. Kinsan. | 4.00 p.m. Faishan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Sui An Tons 1,651. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.

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Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's
Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.
EXCURSION TO MACAO.
SUNDAY, 2nd DECEMBER, 1917.

The Company's Steamship "SUI AN."

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at
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N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30
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The attention of the Public is drawn to the special facilities afforded by the
Police Department of the Macao Government. Passengers are issued at the Police
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apply at this Head Police Station for permits.
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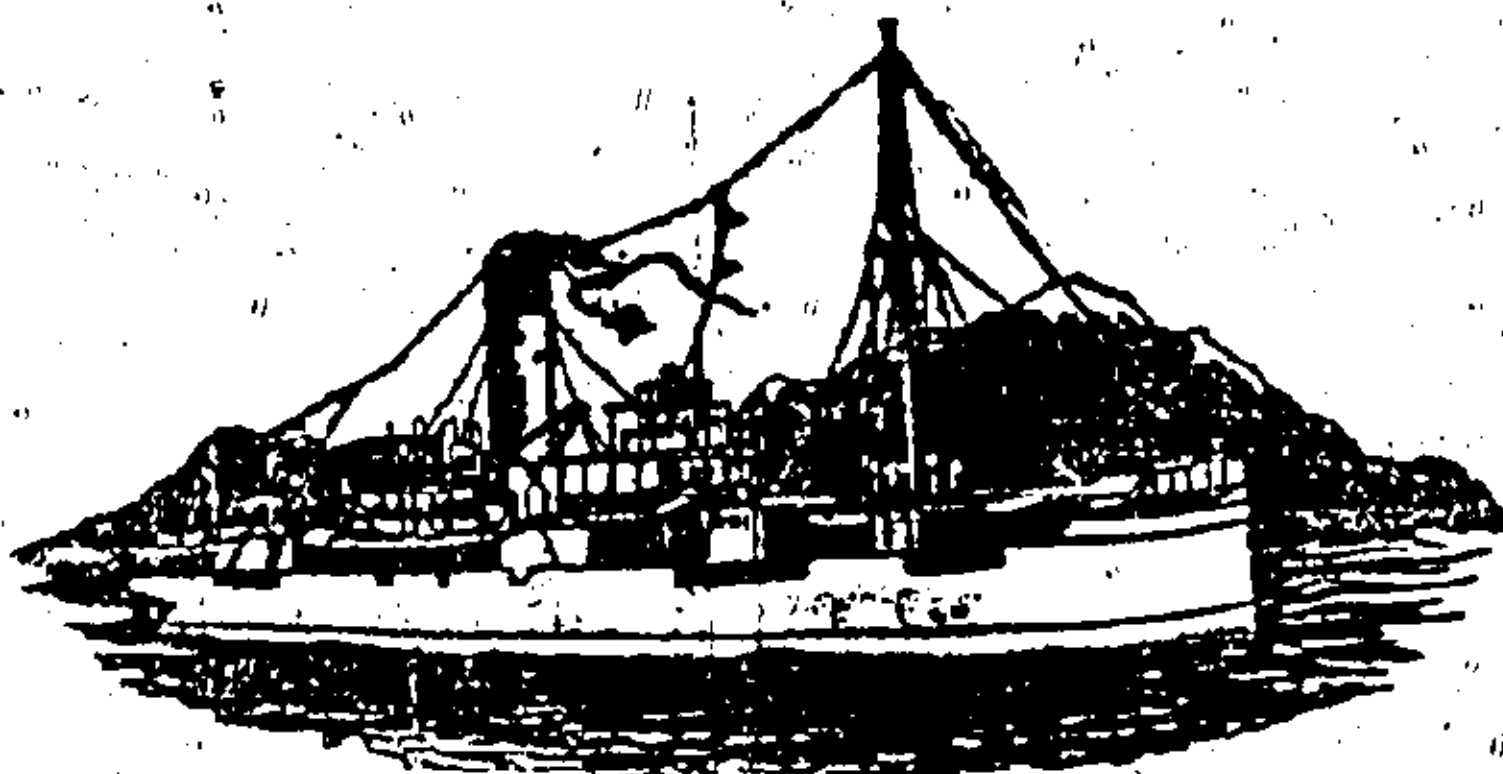
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DOLLAR DIRECTORY

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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that all goods are being landed
at their risk into the hazardous
and/or extra-hazardous Godowns
of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Company,
Limited, whence, and/or from the
wharves, delivery may be
obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 30th
November 1917, at 5 p.m. will
be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and dam-
aged packages are to be left in
the Godowns, where they will be
examined by Messrs. Goddard
and Douglas on 30th November,
1917, at 9.30 a.m.

Claims against the Steamer
must be presented in writing
within 10 days after arrival of
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No Fire Insurance will be
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Hongkong, 23rd November, 1917.

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NOTICES.



COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

No. S. 296.—It is hereby notified that sealed tenders in duplicate, which should be clearly
marked "Tender for Quarries" will be received at this Office until Noon on Monday, the 3rd day of
December, 1917, for the letting of the undermentioned Granite Quarries at Hongkong, Kowloon, and
the New Territories, for one year from the 1st January, 1918.

Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt to the effect that the tenderer has deposited in the
Colonial Treasury a sum of \$50 as a pledge of the bona fides of his offer, which sum shall be forfeited
to the Crown if the tenderer refuses to carry out his tender and comply with the conditions hereinafter
contained, should the tender be accepted.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or a tender.

Forms of tender can be obtained from the Director of Public Works.

Conditions of letting and plans of the Quarries can be seen on application to the Principal Land
Surveyor, P.W.D.

PARTICULARS OF THE QUARRIES.

Quarry Lot No.	Approximate Area in Acres.	Upset Crown Rent.
Tat Tsz Mui No. 2.	12.02	\$ 810
Shaukiwan Nos. 3 & 4.	73.90	3,100
Hok On No. 6.	8.44	2,100
Ma Tau Kok No. 7.	6.70	700
Do. No. 8.	4.60	1,800
Ma Ti No. 9.	1.94	200
Jordan Road No. 10.	4.65	1,000
Yaumati No. 11.	2.98	1,000
Ngau Tau Kok No. 6.	2.00	800
Ngau Tau Kok Nos. 1-5, 7, 8, 10, 19, 20 & 25.	10.12	1,300
Ngau Tau Kok Nos. 9, 11-14, 21, & 22.	3.90	500
Cha Kwo Ling Nos. 1-30	24.55	2,700
Sai Tso Wan Nos. 1-16.	16.53	600
Lyemun Nos. 1-25.	26.44	3,000
Fuk Tsun Heung No. 12.	4.29	1,200

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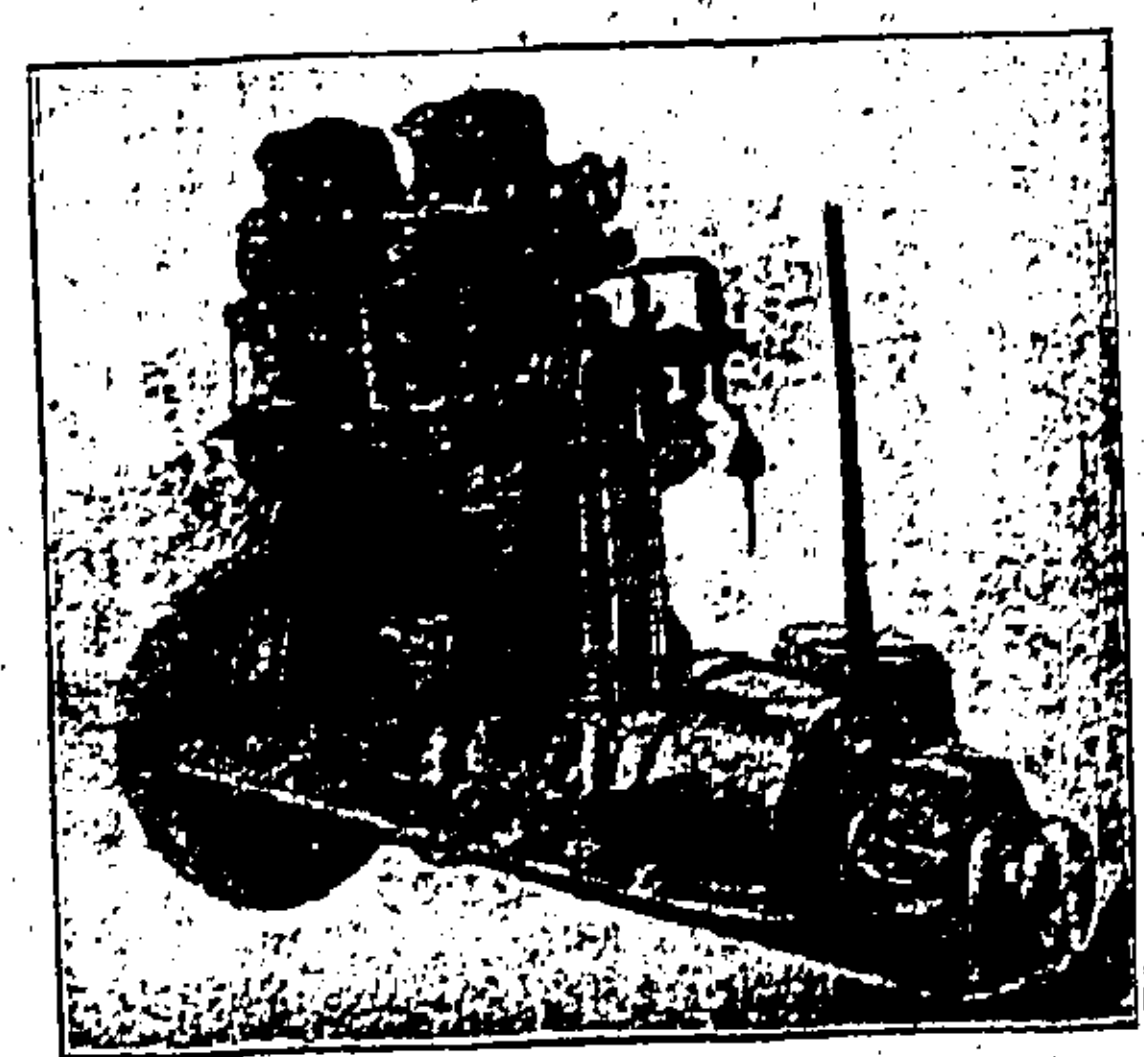
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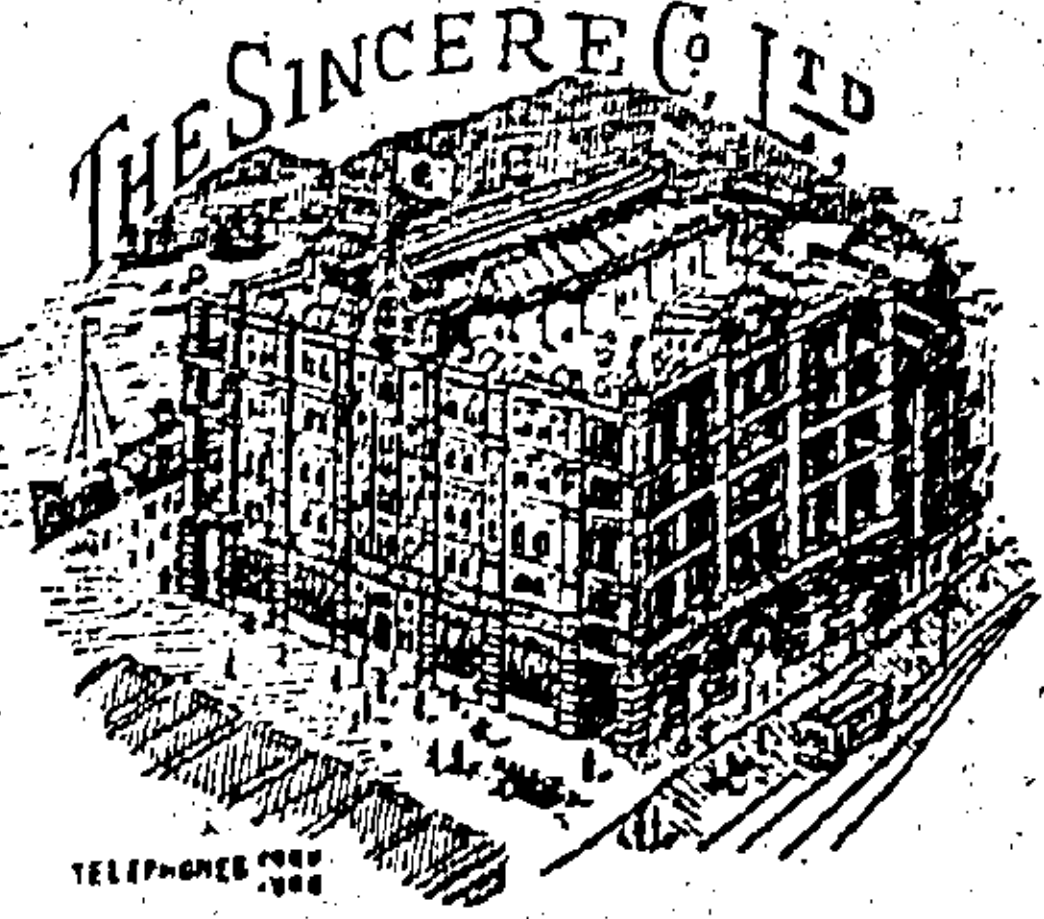
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LORD GREY AND PEACE.

America's Purpose in the war.

Lord Grey of Falkland has written the preface to a collection of the statements made by President Wilson on the war, which is issued in pamphlet form by Messrs. George Allen and Unwin, Ltd., and published at 1s. The ex-Foreign Secretary discusses in detail the entry of the United States into the war and the effect her intervention will have in the laying down of the foundations of peace.

Two great events, writes Lord Grey, have occurred this year, each of which have quickened our thoughts, raised our spirits, and, even in the terrible strain and anxiety of the present, made us look up and look forward to the future with confidence. One of these events is the Russian Revolution, which, though it may, says the ex-Foreign Secretary, have, for the moment, made harder the task of the Allies may yet make Russia "more powerful in the war for freedom and far more helpful in the making of peace than she could ever have been under a reactionary Government."

"A free Russia is a splendid increase of the freedom in the world, and whatever the immediate and passing effect upon the progress of the war, the future effect upon democracy in Europe and upon international relations generally must be most favourable and of incalculable value and benefit."

The entry of the United States into the war, Lord Grey writes, is a tremendous fact. Potentially the strongest country in the world, she enters the contest when Germany is in an advanced state of exhaustion. America's full strength is not yet mobilised for war, and her intervention cannot be by military or naval action decisive in a short time. But it is now clear that no military or naval success of the German arm in Europe could now secure a German peace.

"Germany cannot get peace, and the economic recovery, which she at least as much as the other great European belligerents needs, except on the conditions that the United States may consider essential to their own interests, and to the future peace and freedom of the world. It is impossible to get round this fact, and it is not surprising that Germany dare not face it, and turns her back upon it that she may not face it, for that is what the organised silence and contempt in Germany of the action of the United States really mean."

Lord Grey next discusses the "deeper significance and far-reaching consequences" of the reasons and spirit that forced the tremendous national decision. American, he says, have a settled and paramount conviction "that this terrible war is a desperate and critical struggle against something evil and intensely dangerous to moral law, to international good faith, to everything that is essential if different nations are to live together in the world in equal freedom and

friendship." Militarism stands for things that all democracies, if they wish to remain free, must hate. Holding these convictions, no nation so great and free as the United States could stand aside in this crisis without sacrificing its honour and losing its soul.

Lord Grey, referring to the causes which forced Great Britain into the war, states that numerous public utterances in Germany since the war began have disclosed that the German purpose was to subject not only Belgium and France, but also Great Britain, to German predominance. The British action was prompt, but the decision of the United States was slow and deliberate. He points out that though the United States are not a party to the agreements binding the Allies, this is of small practical effect "compared with the deep underlying identity of view, principle, and feeling." The policy and purpose of all is—human liberty and secure peace.

If the purpose is not attained, Lord Grey says, the future lot of mankind will be more desperate than in the darkest and most cruel ages. He next discusses the position of the German people—not yet masters in their own houses—and the Reichstag, and asks to whom the German Chancellor is responsible? By whose favour is he chosen? Is it by the Emperor, the Crown Prince and the Military Command? There can, says the writer, be no security against another war so long as the Prussian military caste is the strongest in Germany. In this connection he examines the exact meaning of the Reichstag resolution and its interpretation by the Government. To make peace on the basis suggested in Berlin would be gambling upon a chance. In the words of President Wilson:—

"A steadfast concert for peace can never be maintained except by a partnership of democratic nations. No autocratic Government could be trusted to keep faith within it or observe its covenants."

All the great nations of Europe, except Germany, Lord Grey concludes, are now in form and in spirit and in fact democratic. "No written agreement, he says, is necessary to draw America and Great Britain together or to keep them in friendship; what is needed is that each should continually see in the utterances of representative men and in the writings of the Press not the eccentricities and the fringe, but the real stuff of national feeling; not the froth and eddies, but the main deep current of public opinion in both countries."

This, says Lord Grey, is what we on this side feel about Mr. Wilson's recent announcements. They satisfy and carry conviction. Lord Grey concludes as follows:—

"If the millions of dear lives that have been given in this war are to have been given in vain, if there is to be any lasting compensation for the appalling suffering of the last three years, the defeat of the Prussian will to power, however it is brought about, will not by itself be enough. Out of that defeat must come something constructive, some moral change in international relations and the entry of the

JAPANESE VON TIRPITZ.

Advocate of "Great Nipponism."

Vice-Admiral Kamijidzumi, on the reserve list, will devote the rest of his life to the propagation of "Great Nipponism," a principle of belief embraced by him for years. Admiral Kamijidzumi is a renowned figure in the Japanese Navy, and it is said that he will travel throughout the Empire with the sole object of propagating for this "Great Nipponism," he zealously maintains.

Admiral Kamijidzumi pins his faith on "Great Nipponism," which he has already announced and advocated while on active service. The true meaning of this doctrine is explained by him in an interview given to the *Nichi Nichi*.

"My 'Great Nipponism' is court-centralism," said the Admiral, "and embodies the loyalty and filial piety characteristic of the Japanese people. This loyalty and filial piety are not found anywhere except in Japan, and the beauty of these virtues has to equal on earth." Admiral Kamijidzumi in this connection greatly regrets that the nation's conception of these virtues has been undergoing a discouraging change, year by year, with the vicissitudes of the times, and also laments the tendency of the people to be only glad to imitate even the defects of Western countries. He says that such a tendency is direful. These signs of the times, it is said, have stimulated and inspired the Admiral to start his present propaganda.

"It is of urgent importance and also heavily devolves upon our shoulders, to spread this 'Great Nipponism' among our people and to proclaim the principles of court-centralism which are infallible for all ages, both at home and abroad. But if we wish to attain this object, we should perfect the naval and military defences. Otherwise it is impossible to attain the object in view. In speaking in this way, people frequently misunderstand me and brand my cherished doctrine as reflecting the principle of aggrandizement, but such is a serious mistake. To maintain the peace of the world, armaments should necessarily be perfected. All countries must be possessed of unchanging, eternal doctrines of their own, respectively, in order to protect their existence, and Germany would not have been so strong as at present, were it not for the pan-Germanism propagated throughout the country. Great Britain has her own doctrine, and America possesses the Monroe Doctrine, and Japan also should have something of the kind. Japan is seeing the necessity of boasting of her own ideals, like America and Britain, but there have appeared few persons working for the inculcation of an infallible national tenet in this country since the Restoration."

"What is to be regarded as the embodiment of our ideals and faith, is, however, already shown in the Imperial Rescript granted by the illustrious Meiji Tensho to the nation and the Navy and Army, and it is lamentable that many people are likely to forget the august precepts. I am going to begin my propagation of 'Great Nipponism,' discouraged and dissatisfied with the present tendency of our people."—*Japan Times*.

Deficit of \$258,866 at Yale. New Haven, Conn., October 16. —Yale's finances this year will show a net deficit of about \$258,866 as a result of war conditions it is announced, despite savings of about \$100,000, mainly through decrease in the faculty salary list, where members are absent in Government service. The estimate, it is explained, does not include new gifts which may be made during the year, especially from the alumni funds.

United States of America into the war, in the spirit and with the principles that have inspired their action, is an invaluable and, I trust, a sure and uncorruptible guarantee that in the peace and after the peace these hopes will be realized."

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Discovery of Gold. A new discovery of gold has been made about 40 miles north-east of Porcupine, Ontario.

Result of Cotton Yarn Slump.

A Chinese cotton firm in Osaka has liquidated as its business loss in the recent cotton yarn slump has amounted to over ¥400,000. Much of the loss is said to have been caused by the failure of a Japanese and a Chinese firm in Osaka, which owe more than ¥330,000 to the firm in question.

Canadian Potatoes.

There are plenty of potatoes in Canada, this year, is the statement of a well known authority. The crop is 20,000,000 bushels greater than it was last year, and we have a surplus of about 10,000,000 as far as conditions of the crop have disclosed themselves. There is absolutely no reason for potatoes being sold at \$3 per bag anywhere in Canada with a 10,000,000 bushel surplus in the country. It is simply a matter for a more equitable distribution.

Mexican Petroleum Exports. According to an official statement appearing in the September 17 issue of *El Economista*, the amount of petroleum that was exported from Mexico during June and July of the current year approximated 2,000,000 tons; and owing to the recently increased movement there in this combustible, it is estimated that the petroleum exports from Mexico for the present two months' period (August-September) will approximate 3,000,000 tons.

Tin Can Industry. The present obligation to apply for licences to export all products containing tin has brought to light a very interesting testimonial to the ingenuity of the Japanese merchants to utilize the 5 gallon cans in which American firms send petroleum products to the Far East to ship vegetable oils to this country. At the end of this second journey the cans usually found a resting place in Paget Sound, the vegetable oils being emptied into tank cars for overland transportation. With the rising prices of tin plate and the difficulty of getting it for other than food preservation uses, Japanese merchants on the West Coast conceived the possibility of putting these cans to work again. A trial lot was purchased, the bodies slit to save cargo space, and the lot shipped back to Japan. The cans were sold to manufacturers of toys, export cases (for lining), bottles, etc., and dust pans. They were also sold for roofing purposes. The trial having proved successful, it is needless to say that no more of these cans are thrown into Paget Sound.

Tin Plate Scarcity. Practically all the tin plate that can be produced this year and in the first two months of 1918 in the United States has already been contracted for to be delivered during 1917, according to a census just completed by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. This report, which is based upon returns from fifteen of the leading tin plate producers in that country, indicates an increase of approximately 25 per cent, in domestic production over 1916, and this year's production for export is about one tenth of the total output. The actual census figures show in terms of base boxes a production of 20,711,683 in 1914, 22,926,437 in 1915, 26,979,994 in 1916, and approximately 32,898,597 boxes in 1917. The Government points out that there is very urgent need that substitutes for tin plate be used to the greatest extent possible, as the War and Navy Departments' demands upon the steel industry are continually growing heavier, and may at any time cause decreased allotments of the tin plate producers, thereby resulting in diminished production. Our European allies have felt the lack of tin plate for some time, and are considering the availability of fibre and paper cans as substitutes to meet the shortage in those countries. The Government's census also develops that paper and fibre containers have won wide favour in all trades in this country, with a consequent saving of tin for other purposes.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

MARINE INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCES.

SHIPPING.

REFINERIES.

MINING.

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, & C.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

COTTON MILLS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CORRECTED TO MONDAY NOVEMBER 27, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS, Share and General Brokers, Princes Building.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

BUYING.

DISCOUNT FEB \$100:

SUBSIDY COINS.

DISCOUNT FEB \$100:

SUBSIDY COINS.

BANKS

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

行銀業實法中

Capital (34 Paid up) ... France 45,000,000

1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.

Chairman of the Board of Directors: Andre Berthelot.

General Manager: A. J. Fernot.

HEAD OFFICE: 74 Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES: Kowloon, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, and SAIGON.

BANKERS.

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

In NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.

In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNÉ, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: Queen's Building, Tel. No. 2352.

5, Chater Road.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

NIGHT CARS.

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BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$18,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS:

Sterling ... \$1,500,000 at 21/-

Silver ... \$18,500,000

Reserve Liability of \$33,500,000

Proprietors ... \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. Mr. S. H. Dowell—Chairman.

Hon. Mr. R. E. Anson—Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. G. E. Anson—Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. J. M. Edin—Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. W. L. Patterson—Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. A. B. Compton—Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. N. J. Stabb—Chief Manager.

Hon. Mr. S. H. Dowell—Chairman.

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Hon. Mr. G. E. Anson—Deputy Chairman.

A SHIPMENT HAS JUST ARRIVED



Perfectly made from
the choicest growths of
Old Virginia Tobaccos

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

WEATHER REPORT.

November 27d. 11h. 45m. No return from Japan and Vladivostok. The anticyclone has increased considerably in intensity; pressure has increased quickly over N. China and slightly to moderately elsewhere, except over S. Annam, where a slight decrease has occurred.

A depression has formed in the S. China Sea; it is situated to the south of Cape St. James, moving westward.

Strong monsoon may be expected along the China Coast, and fresh monsoon over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st 80.34 inches against an average of 84.6 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock	N.E. winds, fresh; fair.
2 Formosa Channel	N. winds, strong.
3 South coast of China bet. H.K. and Lamochs	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China bet. H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

November 27, a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Temperature	Humidity	Wind	Weather
Vicinity	6a	30.60	54	60	n	5b
Nemuro	5a	30.40	50	88	n	5b
Hakodate	5a	30.18	52	93	nw	4a
Yokohama	5a	30.13	55	84	ne	2a
Kobe	5a	30.15	54	86	e	4f
Osaka	5a	30.00	56	n	2a	0
Kyushu	5a	29.98	56	n	2a	0
Shimonoseki	5a	29.95	56	n	2a	0
Yokohama	5a	30.02	58	n	2a	0
Canton	5a	30.11	64	63	n	3c
Hankow	5a	30.04	68	52	n	2a
Shanghai	5a	30.02	66	85	n	2b
Wuchow	5a	30.05	70	65	nne	7b
Hoohow	5a	29.93	72	n	4a	0
Shanghai	5a	29.95	73	96	0r	0
Manila	5a	29.90	72	98	0	0
Legaspi	5a	29.80	73	96	0	0
Yokohama	5a	29.78	73	96	0	0
Surigao	5a	29.79	78	56	n	0
Guam	4.30	29.88	75	n	2a	0
Laudan	6	29.73	78	81	sw	2f

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, Nov. 27, 1917.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea is 30.04, 44th and 45th.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v variable, w dew, x.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous	Day	On date	On date
Barometer	29.97	30.04	30.03
Temperature	73	63	70
Humidity	58	52	70
Wind Direction	E. N.N.E.	E.	E.
Force	4	2	4
Weather	0	0	c
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00
High and low water on the 27th 1917			
H.K. Observatory, Nov. 27, 1917.			
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.			

TIDE TABLE.

From 26th Nov. to 2nd Dec.

Time	High Water	Low Water
Nov. 26	11.15	5.15
Nov. 27	11.15	5.15
Nov. 28	11.15	5.15
Nov. 29	11.15	5.15
Nov. 30	11.15	5.15
Dec. 1	11.15	5.15
Dec. 2	11.15	5.15

in morning, a afternoon.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Tuesday 27th Nov., 1917.

JACKIE SAUNDERS

in the

5th & 6th EPISODES of the

"THE GRIP OF EVIL."

A Woman's Way & the Hypocrites.

Pathe's British Gazette.

Comic & Instructive Films.

Owing to the 30th being

Heather Day there will be

no 9.15 p.m. performance.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that there will be a DRAWING OF DEBENTURES at the Club House of the U.S.R.C. at 6 P.M. on SATURDAY, the 1st December, 1917. All Debenture Holders are hereby entitled to attend.

(Sd.) T. A. Robertson, Major Hon. Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD. (Fire & Marine)

HAVING been appointed Agents to the above Company, we are prepared to accept risks at current rates.

UNION TRADING CO.

Queen's Buildings Hongkong, 12th November, 1917.

4% FRENCH LOAN

(Rente Perpetuelle 4%)

THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE RIELLE DE CHINE begs to announce that they are prepared to receive and forward to Paris, free of commission and telegram charges, at the selling rate of T.T. on Paris, applications for the above Loan, which will shortly be opened to public subscription.

The list of applications will be CLOSED IN PARIS ON DECEMBER 16TH 1917, and those intending to subscribe are invited to apply without delay.

Issue Price: 68.60%

Full particulars will be supplied on application to the BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE, 5, Chater Road.

ST. ANDREW'S FAIR.

WILL the ladies who have offered to send cakes, scones, puddings and sweets etc. to the "Heather Day" stall kindly let Miss Anton have them in the Fair Grounds on the morning of November 30th between the hours of 10 A.M. to 12 NOON.

It will facilitate matters if other articles are sent before that date to the Conveners of the several Districts, viz:—

Mrs. Milroy West Point
Mrs. Shaw East Point
Mrs. Templeton Quarry Bay
Miss Neave Kowloon
Mrs. Charham The Peak
Mrs. Black Central District

FREE TO ALL OFFERERS

THE NEW PNEUMATIC THERAPY

THE NEW PNEUMATIC THERAPY

THE NEW PNEUMATIC THERAPY

THE NEW PNEUMATIC THERAPY

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THE NEW PNEUMATIC THERAPY

CONSIGNEES

JOINT SERVICE

of the

"NEDERLAND" AND

"ROTTERDAM LLOYD"

Royal Mail Lines.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"GROTIUS"

having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, consignees of cargo are hereby notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after noon the 30th November, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 4th December, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 29th November, at 10 a.m. by the Company's Surveyors Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Insurance whatsoever has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.

Agents.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1917.

KONINKLYKE PAKET-VAART MAATSCHAPPY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"S.S. JACOB"

having arrived, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company, Ltd. whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 31st December, 1917, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 3rd December, 1917, at 10 a.m.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.

Agents.

Hongkong, 26th November, 1917.

FROM MANDARIN TO COMMON SOLDIER.

Railway Director's Hard Fate.

Nobody who knows the Chinese can accuse them of a lack of honour, writes the N. C. Daily News Peking correspondent. A few days ago Mr. Tseng Kuan-hua, until then Director of the Chaping Railway, was arrested for reporting the defeat of the Northern troops in Hunan, thereby, according to the Tachun, arousing the indignation of the whole army.

In Peking, he was requested to send the Director to Peking for trial, but knowing that he has friends here who would rescue him from the clutches of the law, the Tachun decided to administer justice in his own way. He considers Tseng Kuan-hua deserving of no mercy, and has ordered him to the front as a common soldier, where, experiencing the difficulties of a soldier's life, he will surely repent of fabricating false reports about the movements of troops.

"Two men shall be appointed to exercise supervision over him and to give him a soldier's training," and incidentally, it is presumed, to see that he is pushed into the front of the battle! It is by the way to be noted that the poor Director only reported to his Board the fact that the Government troops had offered a reverse. But, of course, it does not suit General Fu Liang-so's book that Peking should know what is happening except through his worthy self.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension, Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Chiutubing, Shop Kong Phat Yuen, from Cholon.

Lowrescock, from Saigon.

Marques Emilio, from Shanghai.

Oysin, 450 Connaught Road West from Penang.

Tranchung, from Saigon.

J. M. BECK, Superintendent.

Hongkong, Nov. 22, 1917.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Shunylek, from Kobe.

Bengmoh Winglok Street, from Amoy.

Yungsheng, from Tokyo.

T. KRING, Act Superintendent.

Hongkong, Nov. 23, 1917.

CONSIGNEES

THE WATERHOUSE STEAMSHIP LINES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. From SEATTLE & JAPAN.

THE Steamship

"STORVIKEN."

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 18th November, 1917, at 5 P.M. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on 28th November, 1917, at 9.30 A.M.

Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1917.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Company's Steamship

"KASHIMA MARU."

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 1st December, 1917, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Agents.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1917.

NOTICES.

MASSAGE.

MR. HONDA.

Trained, male, Massageur.

Ten years experience.

Formerly of Tokyo Military Hospital.

WILL VISIT PATIENTS' RESIDENCES IF REFERRED.

No. 218 QUEEN'S ROAD, EAST.

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER

No. 129, Des Vaux Road Central

Top Floor,

HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 1833

ASAHI BEER.



SOLE AGENTS

Mitsui Bussan Kaisha

Telephone 200 & 220.

POST OFFICE.

The Parcel Post Service to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bechuanaland, British Bechuanaland, French Bechuanaland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

On and after the 1st October, 1917, the rate of postage on letters from Hongkong to Fathun, Chuan Chuen, and Whampoa will be 1 cent for each ounce or fraction thereof.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunnanfu and Mengzi and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:— Parcel not over 11bs. ... 90 cents. Do, 7lbs. ... \$1.50. Do, 11lbs. ... 2.70.

No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the underrated articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post.

Gold manufatures or unmanufatures including gold coin and article consisting partly of or containing gold; All manufatures of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

The Parcel Post service to Aden (except in respect of parcels for military and naval addresses) has been suspended.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George William Gode Barnett at 11, Lee House Street, in the City of Victoria Hong Kong.